

RE-LOCATION AND UPDATED RECORDATION OF 44 ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES AT WACO LAKE, McLENNAN COUNTY, TEXAS

by

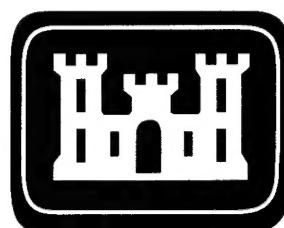
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Ross C. Fields

Principal Investigator: Ross C. Fields

REPORTS OF INVESTIGATIONS, NO. 127

Submitted to

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Fort Worth District

by

Prewitt and Associates, Inc.
Consulting Archeologists
Austin, Texas

June 2000

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	vii
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	viii
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	1
Methods	1
Environmental Background	3
Geology, Geomorphology, and Soils	3
Climate	5
Flora and Fauna	5
CHAPTER 2: ARCHEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	7
Previous Investigations	7
Waco Lake	7
Whitney Lake	8
Aquilla Lake	9
Hog Creek Reservoir	9
Stillhouse Hollow Lake	10
Belton Lake	10
Fort Hood	11
Prehistoric Period	12
Paleoindian	12
Archaic	14
Late Prehistoric	16
Historic Period	16
Early Settlement	16
The Civil War and Reconstruction	18
Agricultural Recovery and Success	19
World War I and Camp MacArthur	19
The 1920s to the Present	19
CHAPTER 3: SITE DESCRIPTIONS	21
41ML2	21
41ML12	23
41ML13	24
41ML14	26
41ML22	27
41ML29	28
41ML31	29
41ML35, Baylor Site	30
41ML37, Britton Site	31
41ML64	32
41ML108	33

41ML135	34
41ML140	36
41ML141	38
41ML143	39
41ML144	41
41ML145	42
41ML146	43
41ML147	44
41ML148	45
41ML149	45
41ML150	46
41ML151	49
41ML152	50
41ML153	50
41ML156	51
41ML158	52
41ML160	53
41ML161	54
41ML162	55
41ML163	56
41ML179	57
41ML180	58
41ML185	59
41ML186	60
41ML187	61
41ML190	62
41ML192	63
41ML193	64
41ML194	64
41ML195	65
41ML197	66
41ML199	67
41ML201	67

CHAPTER 4: ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	69
Prehistoric Sites	70
National Register-Eligible Sites	70
National Register-Ineligible Sites	70
Sites of Unknown Eligibility	75
Historic Sites	75
National Register-Ineligible Sites	75
Sites of Unknown Eligibility	76
REFERENCES CITED	77
APPENDIX: Sketch Maps of Sites Considered Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or of Unknown Eligibility	83

LIST OF FIGURES

1. Project location map	2
2. Landforms around Waco Lake	4
3. Prehistoric cultural sequences	13
4. Locations of investigated sites	22

LIST OF TABLES

1. Summary of preliminary National Register assessments and recommendations.....	71
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ABSTRACT

During May–July 1999, personnel from Prewitt and Associates, Inc., conducted a re-location survey of 44 previously recorded sites at Waco Lake in McLennan County, Texas. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, sponsored the project as a result of proposed plans to raise the conservation pool level of the lake by 7 ft. The purposes of the study were to re-locate the 44 sites and assess their current conditions, to rerecord them, and to reassess the eligibility of each site for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Two sites with prehistoric components are recommended as being eligible for listing in the National Register, while 14 are considered ineligible. The remaining 14 sites with prehistoric components are of unknown eligibility, with additional testing required before a determination can be made. Seven of these sites appear to be the best candidates for further work based on their elevations and the impacts anticipated as a result of raising the lake level. Four sites with historic components are of unknown eligibility, pending additional field investigations and/or archival research; 2 of these appear to be the best candidates for further work based on their elevations and the anticipated impacts. The remaining 12 sites with historic components are considered ineligible for the National Register.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

A number of people contributed to the successful completion of this project. Ronnie Bruggman of the Corps of Engineers Waco Lake Office provided aid in matters of land access. Michael B. Collins, who conducted a geoarcheological survey of the project area in 1984, offered assistance on geomorphological issues at site 41ML64 and loaned photographs of Waco Lake's eastern shoreline. Daniel J. Prikryl, who directed the 1984 archeological survey at the lake, freely shared information on the sites.

Ross C. Fields (Principal Investigator) supervised all phases of the project. The fieldwork was carried out by Kimberly K. Kvernes (Project Archeologist) and a crew that consisted at various times of Stephen Schooler, Janeé Taylor, Marie E. Blake, John W. Arnn III, and Ross C. Fields. Marie E. Blake was responsible for directing recordation of nine of the historic sites and writing them up, as well as for preparing the historic background section of Chapter 2. The remainder of Chapter 2 was authored by Karl W. Kibler (the prehistoric period background section, drawn largely from other reports on central Texas done by Prewitt and Associates), Jennifer K. McWilliams (part of the previous investigations section, authored anew for this project), and E. Frances Gadus (part of the previous investigations section, drawn largely from another report on central Texas done by Prewitt and Associates). Ms. Kvernes wrote most of Chapter 3 and parts of Chapter 1. Mr. Fields contributed to Chapters 1, 3, and 4. The graphics presented herein were prepared by Sandra L. Hannum and Brian J. Wootan. The report was edited by Audra L. Pineda and Mr. Fields, and it was produced by Ms. Pineda.

INTRODUCTION

1

In 1984–1985, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers sponsored an archeological survey of 1,726 acres around the perimeter of Waco Lake in response to a proposal to raise the conservation pool level from 455 to 462 ft above mean sea level (Prikryl and Jackson 1985). Forty-one archeological sites in areas that could be impacted by the project were assessed as eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Plans for raising the lake level were put on hold until 1999, when the Corps again contracted with Prewitt and Associates, Inc., to assess the impacts of the project. The purposes of the 1999 study were as follows: (1) to re-locate the 41 sites and 3 others not addressed in the 1984–1985 project and assess their current conditions; (2) to rerecord the 44 sites, including excavation of shovel tests where needed and use of a Global Positioning System (GPS) to obtain locational information; and (3) to reassess the eligibility of the 44 sites for listing in the National Register.

Waco Lake is located in central McLennan County, Texas, just west of the City of Waco (Figure 1). It is on the Bosque River, with the dam lying ca. 6.6 km upstream from where the Bosque flows into the Brazos River. Two arms extend west and south from the main body of the lake following the North Bosque and South Bosque Rivers. Two major tributaries, Hog Creek and the Middle Bosque River, enter the southern arm from the west. No major streams feed the lake from the east. The original dam was completed in 1929, and at an elevation of 430 ft, the lake covered ca. 2,700 acres. In 1965, a new dam was finished and the level was raised to 455 ft, with the new conservation pool covering ca. 7,300 acres.

METHODS

Prior to fieldwork, archival research was conducted at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL), The University of Texas at Austin. Topographic maps, site reports, and site forms from previous investigations were reviewed to locate the 44 sites within the project area. Of particular use were sketch maps made during the 1984 survey depicting site features. Site locations were then recorded on field photocopies of USGS 7.5-minute topographic maps to aid the field crew. Additional maps and information were obtained from personnel at the Waco Lake Corps of Engineers field office.

Most of the fieldwork was conducted by a three-person crew during the months of May and June 1999, with two additional days spent in the field during July. The project area was divided into four areas: the North Bosque River, the central portion of the west side of the lake, the South Bosque River, and the east side of the lake. While a majority of the sites are accessible by foot, others consist of cultural materials eroding out of cutbanks on major drainages. To facilitate assessment of these sites, survey was undertaken by boat. Once a site area was located either on foot or by boat, a reconnaissance was conducted to locate all previously recorded features and assess any man-made or natural impacts to the site.

Notes were taken on each site's condition, features or artifacts observed, and the potential for inundation or erosion resulting from the proposed raised conservation pool level. The primary objective of shovel testing was to determine the nature and integrity of cultural material-bearing deposits in the areas to be inundated, usually those nearest the shoreline.

Re-Location and Recordation of 44 Archeological Sites at Waco Lake

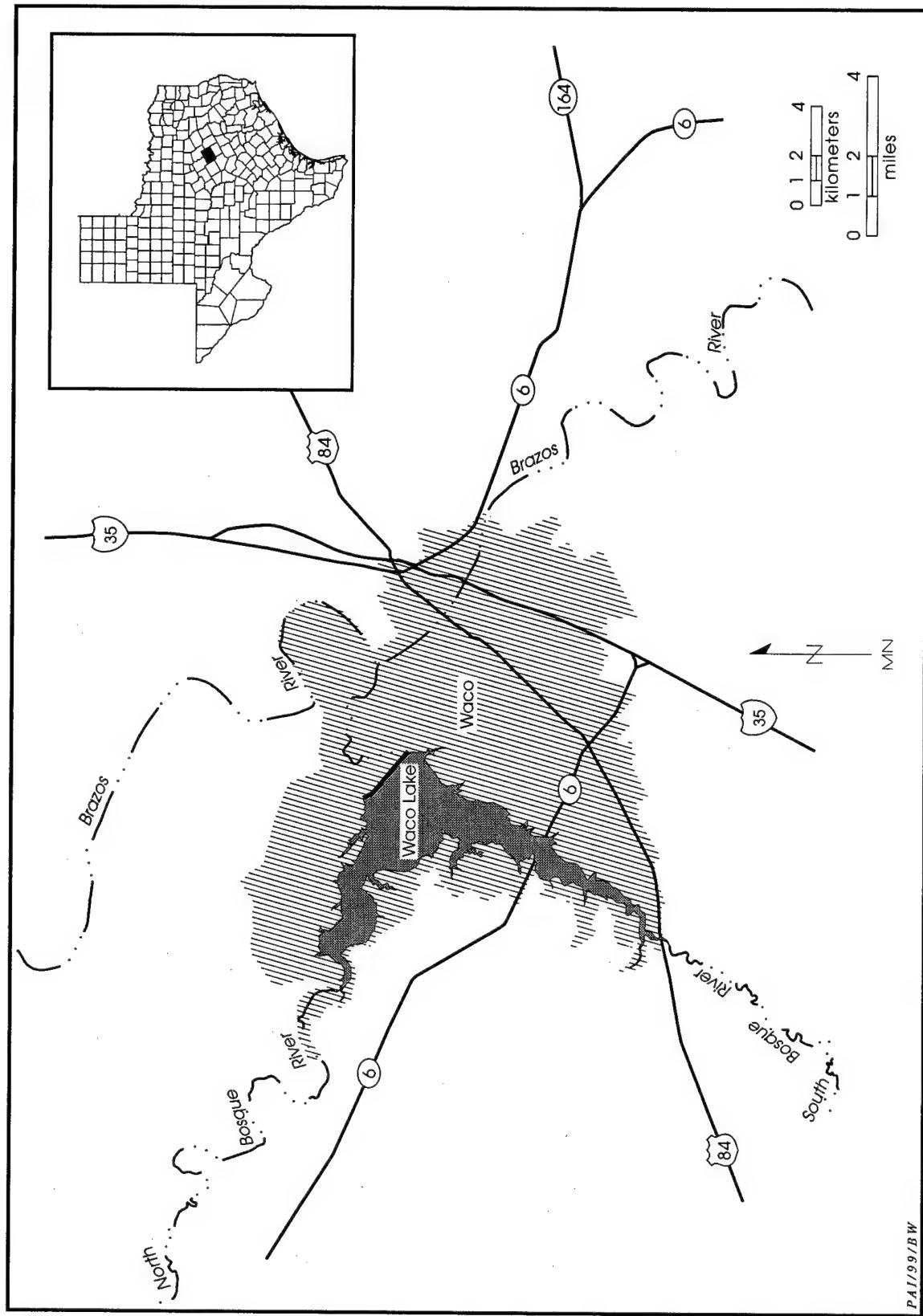


Figure 1. Project location map.

Generally, sites were subjected to shovel testing to counter the effects of limited surface visibility and/or determine the spatial extent of cultural materials at sites where previous testing was inconclusive.

In addition to assessing the conditions of the sites, a GPS reading for the approximate center of each site was taken where possible to assist in future re-location, should testing or mitigation be necessary. The GPS data were post-processed in the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinate system using the 1927 North American Datum to allow for plotting on USGS 7.5-minute Speegleville, Waco West, and South Bosque quadrangle topographic maps.

Obtaining a GPS reading corresponding to the approximate center of each site proved difficult at times, if not impossible. In places, dense woods prevented the Trimble GeoExplorer II GPS unit from receiving the necessary satellite data to provide an accurate position. To circumvent this problem, GPS readings often were taken as close to the centers of the sites as possible in clear, treeless areas. In Chapter 3 of this report, the GPS reading is listed for each site, along with the approximate position of the point in relation to previously recorded features. For example, at 41ML147, the UTM coordinate provided by the GPS (N3493026 E667210) is approximately 30 m northwest of a bulldozed mound representing the remains of a twentieth-century housesite. Problems also arose in areas where streams are deeply entrenched, thereby preventing GPS reception. In these instances, every effort was made to verify the UTM positions on file at TARL.

ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

Geology, Geomorphology, and Soils

Waco Lake lies at the eastern edge of the Grand Prairie, which is separated from the Blackland Prairie farther to the east by the Balcones Fault Zone (Hill 1901:65–85). The eastern shore of the lake is bordered by the Bosque Escarpment, consisting of steep slopes on outcrops of the Upper Cretaceous South Bosque, Lake Waco, and Austin Chalk Formations (Bureau of Economic Geology:1970). The first two formations consist of limestone and shale, while the third is composed of chalk and marl. This escarpment, which rises ca. 60 m

above the level of Waco Lake, constitutes the western edge of the Balcones Fault Zone (Burket 1965:158).

In the immediate project area, the Grand Prairie has developed on the marls, shales, and hard limestones of the Lower Cretaceous Washita Group (Sellards et al. 1966:359–400). Constituent formations, from oldest to youngest, are Duck Creek Limestone, the Pawpaw Formation/Weno Limestone, Main Street Limestone, and Grayson Marl (Bureau of Economic Geology 1970). In general, the terrain associated with these deposits on the west side of the lake consists of flat to gently rolling uplands, with the major streams and rivers being entrenched and often bordered by limestone cliffs.

In 1984 and 1985, Michael B. Collins and Vance T. Holliday conducted a geomorphological reconnaissance of Waco Lake (Collins and Holliday 1985). The primary thrust of this study was to identify the potential of various landforms around the margins of the lake to contain archeological sites of varying ages and in varying geomorphic contexts. Three basic settings were identified: lower alluvial surfaces, higher alluvial surfaces, and colluvial slopes.

Lower alluvial surfaces composed of Holocene alluvium were found to be well represented along the North and South Bosque Rivers at the upstream ends of the lake. Judging from the geologic map of the area (Bureau of Economic Geology 1970), comparable deposits extend up the Middle Bosque River and Hog Creek as well (Figure 2). The sediments tend to be silty and clayey overbank flood deposits, and they reflect a variety of depositional settings, including levees, point bars, and flood basins (Collins and Holliday 1985:36). These deposits can be several meters thick, and while in many exposures they look at least moderately youthful, i.e., no older than the late Holocene, it is almost certain that older sediments are encompassed within these landforms. Mapped soils on the lower alluvial surfaces belong to the Catalpa series and are described as “grayish-brown to dark grayish-brown calcareous alluvial soils made up of little-altered recent stream sediments” (Templin et al. 1958:47). The lower alluvial surfaces are known to contain stratified archeological deposits with the capacity to yield abundant valuable information.

Re-Location and Recordation of 44 Archeological Sites at Waco Lake

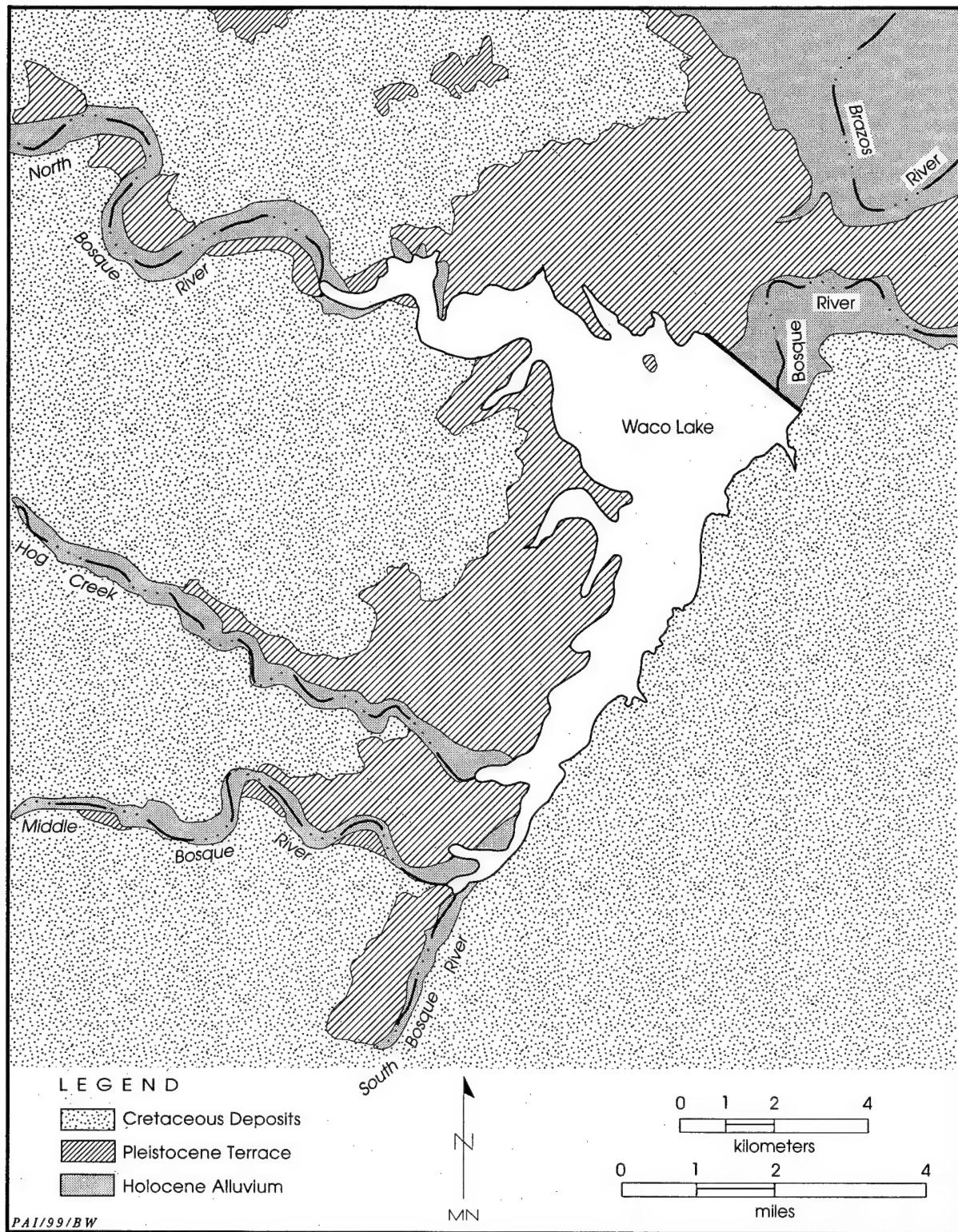


Figure 2. Landforms around Waco Lake.

Higher alluvial surfaces are extensive along the west and north sides of the lake (see Figure 2). They consist of weathered, often gravelly deposits that usually are considered to be of Pleistocene age, but it has been suggested that in places these deposits could be young enough to host Paleoindian archeological materials (Collins and Holliday 1985:36). While it appears that these sediments are associated primarily with the Bosque River (Collins and Holliday 1985:36), some contribution from the Brazos River is possible north of the lake. Mapped soils belong mostly to the Lewisville, Bell, and Payne series (Templin et al. 1958). Archeological sites on these landforms are uniformly thin (50 cm or less) and often multicomponent. Because of this, they have a relatively limited capacity to contribute important information.

Colluvial slopes occur most consistently along the eastern side of the lake, where Cretaceous bedrock deposits crop out (see Figure 2). Where slopes are steep, little sediment accumulation occurs. In places, however, substantial Holocene colluvial deposits are present. These are likely to be complex depositional situations, with colluvium perhaps interfingering with alluvial deposits from the Bosque River and/or small streams that drain the slopes east of the lake. While such areas with thick Holocene colluvium are not extensive and thus have not been mapped as distinct soils, they have the potential to contain stratified archeological deposits in good geomorphic contexts. As observed in 1999, however, parts of the eastern lake shore with Holocene colluvial deposits have suffered from relatively severe erosion.

Climate

The McLennan County area has a humid, subtropical climate with an average growing season of 248 days (Natural Fibers Information Center 1987:343). The average daily maximum and minimum temperatures are 78° and 56°F, while monthly means range from 46°F in January to 86°F in July and August. Precipitation comes almost entirely in the form of rainfall and has an annual mean of 31.0 inches. Typically, all months have nearly 2 inches or more of rain, but the wettest months are April, May, September, and October, which have means of 3.8, 4.7, 3.2, and 3.1 inches.

Flora and Fauna

Waco Lake, at the eastern edge of the Grand Prairie, is in an area characterized by grasslands and post oak savannah, with riparian woodlands along water courses. The area supports floral and faunal communities common to both the Texan and Balconian biotic provinces (Blair 1950). Dominant native grass species include big bluestem, little bluestem, and Indiangrass, while trees include a variety of oaks, pecan, elm, and hackberry. Today, both junipers and mesquites are much more common than they were in the past. The region is home to 57 species of mammals, 16 lizards, 39 snakes, 7 urodeles, and 13 anurans (Blair 1950:100–101, 112–115). Probably among the more important animals prior to modern times were white-tailed deer, bison, rabbits and other small mammals, turkey, mussels, and a variety of fish that occupied the Bosque River.

ARCHEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Central Texas has been the scene of numerous archeological investigations. In addition to the work at Waco Lake itself, some of the larger, more-informative projects include the following: Whitney Lake and Aquilla Lake to the northwest and north; Hog Creek Reservoir to the west; and Stillhouse Hollow Lake, Belton Lake, and Fort Hood to the southwest.

Waco Lake

Waco Lake was constructed prior to archeological investigations in that specific area. However, avocational archeologists associated with the Central Texas Archeological Society conducted investigations in the general vicinity before the lake was built. Frank Bryan (1936, 1937) was interested in identifying deeply buried sites along streams in the area. Frank H. Watt was especially prolific, with articles on several important sites published from the late 1930s to the 1970s. These include Aycock Shelter (Watt 1936), the Chupik site (Watt 1941), the Asa Warner site (Watt 1956), the Clark site (Watt 1965), the Waco Indian Village site (Watt 1969), and Horn Shelter No. 2 (Watt 1978).

Two expansions of the flood pool at Waco Lake were preceded by extensive archeological work. In the 1950s, a survey identified 23 sites, most of which appeared to have Archaic components (Duffield 1959). Two of the most significant sites subsequently tested were the Baylor and Britton sites. Both had deep stratified deposits that were used to help establish the cultural chronological sequence for

the central Brazos area and central Texas in general (Story and Shafer 1965).

The Baylor site was divided into two areas, with Area A representing the southern area comprised of recent alluvium and Area B representing the northern, higher alluvial surface. Test excavations consisting of twenty-five 5x5-ft units revealed that deeply buried cultural deposits were present in Area A, with Area B containing only surface deposits. Excavations in Area A revealed cultural materials to a depth of 3.6 m. Artifacts diagnostic of the Austin and Toyah phases were found at 0.45 to 0.81 m below the surface, as were six stone-lined hearths. At 0.60 to 1.00 m, Late Archaic diagnostics were recovered. Middle and Late Archaic artifacts occurred from 1.00 to 1.80 m (Story and Shafer 1965:72). The Area A test excavations also produced bones, mussel shell artifacts, and ceramic sherds.

At the Britton site, artifacts were observed in 5.5-m-thick alluvial deposits. Testing consisted of eleven 5x5-ft hand-dug units and 20 backhoe trenches (Story and Shafer 1965). The trenches were excavated to a maximum depth of 3 m, while the hand-dug units were excavated to maximum depths of 0.3 to 5.2 m, with little excavation below 3.0 m. The excavations encountered stratified cultural deposits to at least 3.0 m, with only scattered charcoal found at greater depths. Diagnostic artifacts from the upper 3 m indicate occupations primarily during the Late Archaic period (Story and Shafer 1965:132-136). In addition to diagnostic artifacts, the excavations produced modified mussel shells and bone artifacts, as well as unmodified faunal remains. The 49 features recorded included ash lenses,

hearths, mussel shell concentrations, and a possible multiple dog burial. Four radiocarbon assays yielded ages ranging from 1865 to 2330 B.P., confirming occupations within the Late Archaic period.

Archeological investigations were initiated in 1984 by another plan to raise the level of the flood pool. This work entailed an intensive survey of the impact area, providing an overview of all known sites. A total of 83 previously recorded and newly recorded sites were evaluated, and test excavations were conducted at 16 sites (Prikryl and Jackson 1985; Prikryl and Prewitt 1984). Prehistoric sites ranged in age from Early Archaic through the Late Prehistoric Toyah phase and consisted of both shallowly buried occupations on old landforms and sites, such as Baylor and Britton, buried within Holocene alluvium. Part of the survey focused on the identification of 41 sites with historic materials ranging in age from the 1840s to the 1960s. Included in this survey was the central core and outlying farmsteads/housesites of the community of Speegleville. Conducted partly in conjunction with this survey was a geoarcheological study that identified the archeological potential of various landforms in the project area, as well as locating a number of archeological sites that subsequently were visited by the survey crew (Collins and Holliday 1985).

Whitney Lake

Some of the earliest work associated with reservoir projects in the region was conducted at Whitney Lake. In 1947, Robert L. Stephenson conducted an archeological reconnaissance of a stretch of the Brazos River and environs approximately 5 miles southwest of Whitney, Texas, as part of the Smithsonian Institution's River Basin Surveys program. Stephenson's (1947:130, 140–142) reconnaissance documented 61 archeological sites and led him to conclude that an extensive occupation of the area, characterized by small open campsites, occurred during the Archaic period. A Late Prehistoric occupation also was established for both open and rockshelter sites; these younger sites were related to what is presently considered the Toyah and Austin phases of central Texas. The survey also located a number of sites occupied in the nineteenth century by immigrant Native American groups (Stephenson 1947:135).

Intensive excavations at Whitney Lake began in 1950 at five sites considered to be significant: the Stansbury site, a Wichita, Caddo, and Tonkawa settlement; the Steele site, a stratified open campsite with a well-preserved Archaic component; and Pictograph, Buzzard, and Sheep Rockshelters, which contained stratified Late Prehistoric deposits (Stephenson 1970:58–237). Stephenson's work showed that rockshelters along the central Brazos River often contain well-preserved, stratified archeological remains. Two such sites—Blum and Kyle Rockshelters—enabled Edward Jelks (1953, 1962) to define the Late Prehistoric Austin and Toyah phases and clarify their temporal placement. Excavations began at Blum Rockshelter in 1952. The shelter, located on the lower Nolan River within the flood pool for Whitney Lake, contained stratified deposits dating from the Archaic through Late Prehistoric periods. The presence of Caddoan ceramics in the upper levels and Yarbrough dart points in the lower levels suggested continuity of influences coming from east Texas (Jelks 1953:206–207). Jelks investigated Kyle Rockshelter located on the Brazos River just above the flood pool of Whitney Lake in 1959 and 1960. The upper deposits of this shelter contained wooden artifacts, basketry, and cordage and provided a well-rounded view of Toyah phase lifeways in central Texas.

In the early 1970s, several surveys along the margins of Whitney Lake were undertaken before plans to raise the pool level were implemented. One survey by Skinner and Harris (1971) of the Southern Methodist University Archaeological Research Program recorded and reevaluated a total of 34 sites. This included historic Fort Graham, established in 1849. Fort Graham later became a focal point of Euro-American and Caddoan Indian interaction. Fort Graham was subsequently excavated by Wake Forest University in 1972 (Woodall 1972). The site operated as a U.S. military post in the mid-1800s and continued as a civilian settlement into recent times. One goal of the excavations was to identify historic Native American occupation at the site, but no such occupation could be delineated unequivocally.

Another survey was completed between 1971 and 1972 by Skinner and Gallagher (1974:15–26), who recorded and reevaluated 47 sites in the Whitney Lake area. This project

included test excavations at the Bowling Pin site, an Archaic open campsite, and the Indian Springs site, a Late Prehistoric open campsite. In order to discern differences in adaptive patterns through time, Skinner and Gallagher (1974:77–80) compared artifacts that were associated with these sites. After the lake level was raised, it became apparent that a rock-shelter site was being eroded by wave action. Southern Methodist University tested the Bear Creek Shelter in 1976 and 1978 (Lynott 1976, 1978; Lynott 1980). This site provided stratified evidence of occupations from the Middle Archaic through Late Prehistoric periods.

Aquilla Lake

Investigations in the Aquilla Lake area began in the early 1970s with a survey by Southern Methodist University (Skinner and Henderson 1972). A total of 125 prehistoric sites were located within the proposed flood pool and alternate dam site areas. Skinner and Henderson (1972:56) concluded that the small sizes of the sites along Aquilla Creek suggested that occupation was influenced by seasonally specific activities. They also suggested that groups utilizing the area probably had larger and more-permanent base camps elsewhere, such as along the Brazos River.

Southern Methodist University continued work in 1975 with an additional survey and the first test excavations (Lynott and Peter 1977). The survey focused on the finalized reservoir area, where 6 new sites were recorded and 68 previously recorded sites were reevaluated. Test excavations were initiated at 23 of the sites. Based on these excavations and previous surveys, three site types were defined within the lake area—quarries/workshops, foraging stations, and seasonal campsites (Lynott and Peter 1977:110–112). Distinctions between the site types were based on site size, artifact density, and tool diversity. Southern Methodist University continued site testing in 1977 and 1978 (Skinner et al. 1978). Data from those excavations eventually were reanalyzed and incorporated into the mitigation report.

Mitigative excavations at Aquilla Lake were carried out by the Texas Archeological Survey of The University of Texas at Austin in 1979 and 1980 under the direction of Richard P. Watson and

again in 1982 and 1983 supervised by David O. Brown. These investigations, combined with reanalyzed data from the previous season of testing by Southern Methodist University, were published as a three-volume report (Brown 1987). The report presents the results of investigations at 24 sites, including a detailed prehistoric and historic research design for the central Brazos region. The prehistoric research design attempted to form methodological, technological, and theoretical questions that would place the archeology of Aquilla Lake in a regional perspective (Watson 1987:45-1–45-23). The historic research design was the first attempt at building an understanding of historic and protohistoric Indian groups, as well as Euro-American and Afro-American settlement in the area (Jackson 1987:47-1–47-17). Unfortunately, both the prehistoric and historic investigations were unable to address many of the research questions posed. There were 13 sites involved in mitigative investigations in the Hackberry Creek drainage and 11 sites along Aquilla Creek. All but 4 of the sites are now inundated by the waters of Aquilla Lake.

The excavated sites ranged in age from the Paleoindian period to the Late Prehistoric period, with most having Late Archaic and/or Late Prehistoric components. These sites formed a sample from floodplain, terrace, and upland areas. Floodplain sites, including the Reps Davis, McDonald, and McKenzie sites, were found to be the least disturbed with good faunal preservation and provided the only radiocarbon-dated components (Brown 1987:40-1–40-12). Terrace sites, such as the Brazil and Sullivan sites, showed a long series of occupations. Brown (1987:35-6) suggests that terrace sites were reoccupied consistently as “islands of biodiversity” that provided adequate resources above the hazards of the floodplain. Upland sites—that is those sites positioned above the Holocene fill of the stream valleys—are represented by the Bailey and Pilgrim sites. These sites also appear to be multicomponent and multifunctional, though mixing of artifacts within the shallow deposits made interpretation difficult (Brown 1987:26-31–26-32).

Hog Creek Reservoir

The initial work at Hog Creek Reservoir, located in northeastern Coryell County and

southwestern Bosque County ca. 51 km west of Waco, consisted of combined efforts by Southern Methodist University (Larson and Kirby 1976; Larson et al. 1975), Texas A&M University (Shafer 1977), and the University of Tulsa (Hays and Kirby 1977), in which 29 archeological sites were identified. Subsequent projects built upon these initial efforts. Concentrating on maximum recovery techniques and interdisciplinary approaches, investigations co-directed by T. R. Hays (North Texas State University) and D. O. Henry (University of Tulsa) continued work by developing consistent and comparable culture chronologies and typologies and reconstructing the prehistoric environment (Henry et al. 1980:3). This 1977 field project located 15 sites that potentially would be affected by the dam. Nine sites, including 5 rockshelters, 2 burned rock middens, and 2 open terrace sites, were investigated further. Testing was conducted on 2 sites and extensive excavations on 7 more. Human burials were excavated from 4 of the rockshelters.

Hays and Henry's (Henry et al. 1980:495–523) successful multidisciplinary project challenged previous interpretations concerning paleoenvironments, seasonality, and technological and cultural changes. Additional research included population estimates that were computed for the shelter sites and discussion of several proposed settlement patterns (Henry et al. 1980:510–519). Six of the sites showed some evidence of Archaic period components, and all seven sites had Late Prehistoric occupations (Henry 1995:53).

Stillhouse Hollow Lake

The area surrounding Stillhouse Hollow Lake was first surveyed by the Texas Archeological Salvage Project in 1960 and 1961. At that time, plans were in progress for a dam to be built on the Lampasas River, approximately 70 km southwest of Waco Lake. The Texas Archeological Salvage Project recorded 11 archeological sites (Johnson 1962). Location of these sites, as well as the identification of deeply buried stratified terrace sites, encouraged further work. Additional survey was conducted by the Texas Archeological Salvage Project between 1964 and 1966, and 38 sites were recorded.

Testing and excavation of two sites, Landslide (41BL85) and Evoie Terrace

(41BL104), were carried out in 1964 and 1966 (Sorrow et al. 1967). Two backhoe trenches and fourteen 5x5-ft units were excavated at the Landslide site. All units extended to 9 ft, and one unit was excavated to a depth of 12.5 ft, at which point the vertical extent of the cultural deposits was determined (Sorrow et al. 1967:5). Six recognizable strata were revealed, and a reliable cultural sequence was constructed (Sorrow et al. 1967:40). The cultural sequence represents multiple occupations through the Archaic period (Sorrow et al. 1967:40–41).

Eight backhoe trenches were excavated at the Evoie Terrace site. Thirteen 5x5-ft units were placed adjacent to five of the trenches (Sorrow et al. 1967). Excavations revealed an ambiguous horizontal distribution of artifacts that was not consistent throughout the site. Sorrow et al. (1967) postulated six general occupation phases through the vertical distribution of artifacts. Though there may have been a Paleoindian period occupation, the evidence was inadequate to make a determination. Due to the scarcity of certain types of dart points, Sorrow et al. (1967:139–140) speculated that there also was a minimal Early Archaic occupation. There was strong evidence for Middle and Late Archaic and Late Prehistoric Austin and Toyah phase occupations.

Belton Lake

Belton Lake is located approximately 40 km southwest of Waco Lake. Archeological resources in the Belton Lake area are extensive and have been well researched. Initial work in the area was conducted by Robert L. Stephenson for the River Basin Surveys supported by the Smithsonian Institution. In 1949, Stephenson began a survey that located 38 sites. E. O. Miller and E. H. Moorman of the River Basin Surveys conducted additional survey work in 1951. Miller and Moorman excavated five sites in the area (Miller and Jelks 1952:168; Shafer et al. 1964:1).

In 1962, the Texas Archeological Salvage Project surveyed and tested sites that would be affected by a 25-ft increase in the reservoir's conservation pool. The project recorded 34 sites and reinvestigated 4 sites that had been previously recorded (Shafer et al. 1964:109). Test units were excavated on 9 of the sites, revealing Archaic period and Late Prehistoric Austin and

Toyah phase artifacts and some Caddoan ceramic sherds. Although Paleoindian dart points were recovered, only 1 site was considered to be a Paleoindian campsite (Shafer et al. 1964:109).

Fort Hood

Very little systematic archeological research was conducted on the land that Fort Hood currently occupies prior to creation of the base in 1942–1943. Although many of the sites in the area of Fort Hood were well known by collectors and amateur archeologists, A. T. Jackson of The University of Texas at Austin conducted the first professional work there. Jackson (1933) excavated a rockshelter (41BL3) and recovered primarily Late Archaic projectile points. Frank Watt (1936) and members of the Central Texas Archeological Society also recorded sites in Bell County. Intensive archeological investigations began in 1947 when Robert L. Stephenson (1947) and River Basin Surveys crews located archeological sites in the area surrounding Belton Lake. The U.S. Army obtained this land in the 1950s. The Fort Hood Archeological Society recorded sites on the base, testing some, between 1971 and 1977 (Garrow 1980; Thomas 1978).

In 1977 the Fort Hood program began contracting out survey work. The first systematic archeological surveys conducted were through Science Applications, Inc. (Skinner et al. 1981, 1984). Subsequent surveys were done by Southern Methodist University, The University of Texas at Austin (Dibble and Briuer 1989; Dibble et al. 1989), and Texas A&M University (Roemer et al. 1989). Texas A&M University also surveyed military training impacts to archeological sites between 1981 and 1983 (Carlson and Briuer 1986) and conducted geoarcheological studies between 1989 and 1992 (Nordt 1992, 1993). Texas A&M University taught field schools on Fort Hood in 1990 and 1991, testing seven prehistoric sites (Carlson 1993a, 1993b, 1997).

Moving past the survey phase, Fort Hood entered the testing phase of research in 1991. At that time, National Register assessments of archeological sites were begun. The assessments of prehistoric sites first were conducted at Fort Hood by Mariah Associates, Inc. (Ellis et al. 1994). Between 1991 and 1993, 571 sites were evaluated and tested (Abbott and Trierweiler

1995; Trierweiler 1994). Mariah tested an additional 113 sites between 1993 and 1995. In 1995 Prewitt and Associates, Inc., was contracted to do additional assessments of prehistoric sites, along with work on historic sites; this work continues today (e.g., Mehachick et al. 1999).

While the archeological efforts at Fort Hood have consisted chiefly of surveys and testing projects rather than large-scale excavations resulting in extensive data sets, several important studies and research issues have emerged. Research regarding Edwards chert patination and snail shells were not as successful as studies on Paluxy sites, burned rock middens and mounds, and archival research and historic site analysis, all of which have made considerable contributions to Texas archeology.

The largely unsuccessful Edwards chert patination studies were conducted by Mariah Associates in 1993–1994 (Fredrick et al. 1994). Patination, a natural chemical process that occurs on the surface of chert, was researched in hopes of deriving a relative dating technique. However, due to variability in chert types, environmental conditions, and irregular chemical patination processes, this technique was concluded to be invalid.

Chronometric and integrity analyses using land snails were first attempted on prehistoric sites found on Fort Hood (Abbott and Trierweiler 1995:801–814; Ellis et al. 1996; Trierweiler 1994). Snail shells (*Rabdotus* sp.) were hoped to be a useful medium for dating prehistoric sites. This technique currently is considered experimental. In some cases it can be a reliable tool for establishing the contextual integrity of a deposit and rates of deposition. Thus far, the approach appears best-applied to continuous occupation deposits, as gaps in the record muddy the data. At this time, the technique is controversial and experimental in nature.

Paluxy sites are characterized by concentrations of cultural features and artifacts that are buried on outcrops of Paluxy Sandstone substrates in Coryell County. Prehistoric peoples may have located intentionally in these areas for habitation, leaving behind a unique set of cultural resources found only at Fort Hood. Numerous Paluxy sites have been located. The deposits generally are 100 cm deep and no deeper than 150 cm (Douglas Boyd, personal

communication 1999). Chronometric dates identify occupation of the sites from the Late Archaic period and into the early Late Prehistoric period, with limited evidence dating occupation to the Middle Archaic (Kleinbach et al. 1998:Figure 151).

Numerous studies of the formation and functions of burned rock middens and mounds have been done at Fort Hood. While Black et al. (1997) presented a thorough study from beyond Fort Hood using ethnographic evidence, experimental studies, and archeological evidence to reinterpret the "classic central Texas burned rock midden," archeological testing at Fort Hood has led to a redefining and differentiation of burned rock middens and burned rock mounds (Abbott and Trierweiler 1995; Kleinbach et al. 1995; Trierweiler 1994). These researchers define a mound as having an obvious and distinctive shape and generally occurring in nondepositional settings. Mounds were formed as heat-fractured rocks were discarded from repeated cleaning and rebuilding of a single central earth oven. A midden is defined by Kleinbach et al. (1995:767–776) as a thick amorphous deposit that lacks significant relief and exhibits considerable variability in size and shape. Middens were formed not only from earth oven rocks, but also from the disposal of food processing debris and trash (Kleinbach et al. 1995).

Historic archival research has become an important and beneficial aspect of the archeological research conducted on Fort Hood. At present, 1,120 historic sites have been identified. These sites, on land acquired during the 1940s–1950s, range from culverts to cemeteries to small communities. Limited historic research was conducted during the early surveys on the base. Texas A&M University held two field schools on Fort Hood, each of which dealt with a historic site. The first (Carlson 1984) was a successful combi-nation of archeological and archival research of the twentieth-century W. Jarvis Henderson site (41BL273); the second site, also a twentieth-century farmstead (Carlson 1993b:37–44), was determined to be ineligible for listing in the National Register. Another short project involved three potential sites that were subjected to archival research; all three were ineligible for National Register listing.

In 1996 Prewitt and Associates began a series of projects aimed specifically at the historic archeological resources on Fort Hood.

Historic sites were systematically re-located and visited. Historic air photos and maps aided in this process (Marie Blake, personal communication 1999). Each site was shovel probed or tested, mapped (with notations made about military activities and impacts), photographed, and categorized as an agricultural (farm or ranch) or community site. This work is being accompanied by extensive archival research and the preparation of historic contexts to facilitate site assessments.

PREHISTORIC PERIOD

The prehistoric cultural sequence of the central Texas region can be divided into three broad periods—Paleoindian, Archaic, and Late Prehistoric—although the terms Neoarchaic (Prewitt 1981, 1985) and Post-Archaic (Johnson and Goode 1994) have been used at times in place of the term Late Prehistoric. These broad periods have been expanded by researchers into a cultural-historical framework, which incorporates more-discrete temporal and technological units (phases) that have been delineated and defined by Prewitt (1981, 1985) (Figure 3). Recently, Johnson and Goode (1994) and Collins (1995) have presented revised cultural chronologies of the region and at the same time discontinued use of the term "phase" to describe each cultural-historical unit. They have opted for named intervals or patterns based on diagnostic projectile point styles and associated radiocarbon assays (e.g., Martindale-Uvalde interval) within each period or subperiod (see Figure 3). Although all of these sequences chronologically group and order archeological assemblages—primarily projectile point styles—and site components, a common criticism is that these temporal-stylistic units/intervals/patterns do not specifically address cultural processes, such as the adaptive strategies utilized by certain (ethnic) groups in a particular territory at a certain period of time (Black 1989:35; Collins 1995:362; Ellis et al. 1995). Despite this criticism, the following summary of the three periods of central Texas prehistory is presented based mainly on Collins's (1995) sequence.

Paleoindian

The Paleoindian period (11,500–8800 B.P.) represents the earliest known cultural

Chapter 2: Archeological and Historical Background

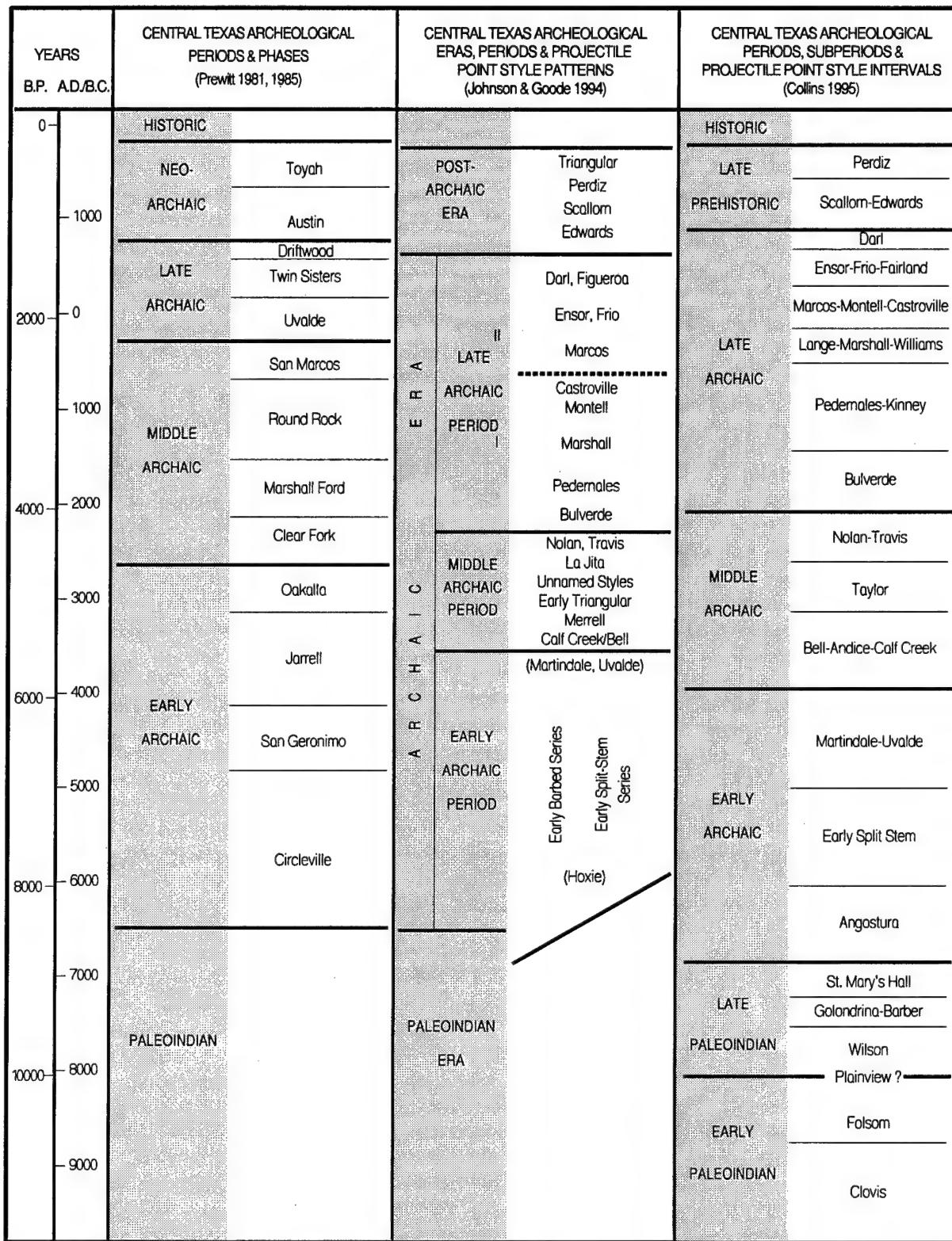


Figure 3. Prehistoric cultural sequences of Prewitt (1981, 1985), Johnson and Goode (1994), and Collins (1995) for central Texas.

manifestation in North America. Sites and isolated artifacts from this period are fairly common across central Texas. This period often is described as having been characterized by small but highly mobile bands of foragers who were specialized hunters of Pleistocene megafauna. However, a more accurate view of Paleoindian lifeways probably includes the utilization of a much wider array of resources. Recent investigations at the Wilson-Leonard site (41WM235) support this view and have challenged the fundamental defining criterion of the period—that of artifacts in association with late Pleistocene megafauna (Masson and Collins 1995).

Environmental conditions during the Paleoindian period provided early inhabitants with a much different array of resources than presently available. Nordt et al. (1994) view this period as a transition between cooler and moister late Pleistocene conditions and warmer and drier Holocene conditions. They estimate that grasses tolerant of more-arid conditions steadily increased throughout this period. Toomey et al. (1993) also see this time as a period of transition, with summer temperatures increasing rapidly but still 2–3°C below modern values. Toomey et al. (1993) suggest that effective moisture decreased around 14,000 B.P. and then increased, peaking at ca. 10,500 B.P.

Collins (1995) divides the Paleoindian period into early and late subperiods. The early subperiod consists of two projectile point style intervals, Clovis and Folsom. Clovis chipped stone artifact assemblages, including the diagnostic fluted lanceolate Clovis point, were produced by bifacial, flake, and prismatic-blade techniques on high-quality and oftentimes exotic lithic materials. Along with chipped stone artifacts, Clovis assemblages include engraved stones, bone and ivory points, stone bolas, and ochre (Collins 1995:381; Collins et al. 1992). Analyses of Clovis artifacts and site types suggest that Clovis people were well-adapted, generalized hunter-gatherers. They had the technology to hunt larger game but did not solely rely on it. In contrast, Folsom tool kits consisting of fluted Folsom points, thin unfluted (Midland) points, large thin bifaces, and end scrapers, are more indicative of specialized hunting, particularly of bison (Collins 1995:382).

Spanning the end of the early and initial Late Paleoindian subperiods are several

projectile point styles for which temporal, technological, or cultural significance is unclear. Included are Plainview points, a type name typically assigned to any unfluted, lanceolate dart point. Collins (1995:382) has noted that central Texas Plainview points do not parallel those from the Plainview type site in thinness and flaking technology. Also problematic are the chronological position and cultural significance of Dalton and San Patrice dart points. The succeeding Late Paleoindian subperiod includes three projectile point style intervals spanning the period from ca. 10,000 to 8800 B.P.: Wilson, Golondrina-Barber, and St. Mary's Hall. Components and artifact and feature assemblages of these three intervals appear to be Archaic-like in nature and in many ways may represent a transition between the Early Paleoindian and succeeding Archaic periods (Collins 1995:382).

Archaic

The Archaic period (8800 to 1300–1200 B.P.) generally is believed to represent a shift toward the hunting and gathering of a wider array of animal and plant resources and a decrease in group mobility (Willey and Phillips 1958:107–108), although such changes probably were well under way by the beginning of the Archaic. Throughout the ca. 7,600-year-long period, major climatic changes probably presented Archaic populations with varying subsistence challenges. The Archaic often is divided into Early, Middle, and Late Archaic periods (Black 1989; Collins 1995; Story 1985:28–29). Each subperiod includes several temporal-stylistic units or intervals based on diagnostic projectile point styles and associated radiocarbon assays (Collins 1995).

Early Archaic (8800–6000 B.P.) sites are small, and their tool assemblages are diverse (Weir 1976:115–122), suggesting that populations were small and highly mobile (Prewitt 1985:217). It has been noted that Early Archaic sites are concentrated along the eastern and southern margins of the Edwards Plateau (Johnson and Goode 1994; McKinney 1981). This distribution may be indicative of climatic conditions at the time, as these environments have many reliable water sources and a diverse subsistence base. Microfaunal records and sedimentary evidence from stream valleys and along the eastern Edwards Plateau depict a

climatic regime in flux, from mesic conditions during the beginning of the Early Archaic, to extremely xeric conditions in the middle part of the period, and back to milder conditions at the end of the period (Collins et al. 1990; Toomey et al. 1993). Three projectile point style intervals are recognized: Angostura; Early Split Stem, including Gower and Jetta; and Martindale-Uvalde. Manos, metates, hammerstones, Clear Fork and Guadalupe bifaces, and a variety of other bifacial and unifacial tools are common to all three intervals. The construction and use of rock hearths and ovens reflect a specialized subsistence strategy (possible exploitation of roots and tubers) during the Early Archaic. These burned rock features most likely represent the technological predecessors of the larger burned rock middens extensively used later in the Archaic period (Collins 1995:383).

During the Middle Archaic period (6000–4000 B.P.), the number and distribution of sites, as well as site size, increased due to probable rises in population densities (Prewitt 1981:73; Weir 1976:124, 135). Macrobands may have formed at least seasonally, or an increased number of small groups may have utilized the same sites for longer periods of time (Weir 1976:130–131). A greater reliance on plant foods is suggested by the presence of burned rock middens toward the end of the Middle Archaic, although tool kits still imply a strong reliance on hunting (Prewitt 1985:222–226). Three projectile point style intervals make up the Middle Archaic: Bell-Andice-Calf Creek, Taylor, and Nolan-Travis. The Bell-Andice-Calf Creek and Taylor intervals reflect a shift in lithic technology from the preceding Martindale-Uvalde interval (Collins 1995:384). Johnson and Goode (1994:25) suggest that the Bell-Andice-Calf Creek interval represents an influx of bison hunting groups from the eastern Woodland margins into the central Texas region during a slightly more-mesic period. Bison disappeared as more-xeric conditions returned during the later Nolan-Travis interval. This style change represents another shift in lithic technology (Collins 1995:384; Johnson and Goode 1994:27). Prewitt (personal communication 1996) postulates that the production and morphology of Travis and Nolan points are similar to projectile points from the Lower Pecos region. Characteristics such as beveled

stems and overall morphology may have originated in the Lower Pecos, since their presence there predates their appearance in central Texas. The accompanying change to more-xeric conditions bears witness to the construction and use of burned rock middens. Johnson and Goode (1994:26) believe that dry conditions promoted the spread of xerophytic plants, such as yucca and sotol, and that these plants were collected and cooked in large rock ovens by late Middle Archaic peoples.

Both Collins (1995) and Johnson and Goode (1994) recognize a period of extreme aridity in central Texas during the Archaic period and postulate that the construction and use of burned rock middens were responses to these xeric conditions. However, Collins (1995), as well as Nordt et al. (1994) and Toomey et al. (1993), views these xeric conditions as the culmination of a continual decrease in effective moisture since the end of the Pleistocene. Johnson and Goode (1994) disagree with this postulation. In addition, Johnson and Goode (1994) believe a period of aridity—their Edwards interval—occurred slightly later, ca. 4250–2550 B.P., compared to Collins's (1995) much longer Altithermal climate at 8500 to 6800 and 5500 to 3000 B.P.

During the succeeding Late Archaic period (4000 to 1300–1200 B.P.), populations continued to increase (Prewitt 1985:217). The establishment of large cemeteries along drainages suggests strong territorial ties by certain groups (Story 1985:40). Xeric conditions continued but became more mesic ca. 3500–2500 B.P. The Late Archaic period consists of six projectile point style intervals (Collins 1995:376): Bulverde, Pedernales-Kinney, Lange-Marshall-Williams, Marcos-Montell-Castroville, Ensor-Frio-Fairland, and Darl. Johnson and Goode (1994:29–35) divide the Late Archaic into two parts—Late Archaic I and Late Archaic II—based on increased population densities and evidence of eastern Woodland ceremonial rituals and religious ideological influences. Middle Archaic subsistence technology, including the use of burned rock middens, continued into the Late Archaic period. Collins (1995:384) states that during the Pedernales-Kinney interval the construction and use of burned rock middens reached its zenith; their use declined during the latter half of the Late Archaic. However, mounting chronological data suggest that

midden formation and use culminated much later, during the Ensor-Frio-Fairland and Darl intervals, and that a high level of use continued into the early Late Prehistoric period (Black et al. 1997; Kleinbach et al. 1995:795). A picture of prevalent burned rock midden use in the eastern part of the central Texas region after 2000 B.P. is gradually becoming clear. This scenario parallels the widely recognized occurrence of post-2000 B.P. middens in the western reaches of the Edwards Plateau (see Goode 1991). The use of burned rock middens appears to have been a major part of the subsistence strategy as a decrease in the importance of hunting—inferred from the low ratio of projectile points to other tools in site assemblages—may have occurred (Prewitt 1981:74).

Late Prehistoric

The Late Prehistoric period (1300–1200 to 300 B.P.) is marked by the introduction of the bow and arrow and, later, ceramics into the region. Population densities dropped considerably from their Late Archaic peak (Prewitt 1985:217). Subsistence strategies did not differ greatly from the preceding period, although bison became an important economic resource during the latter part of the Late Prehistoric period (Prewitt 1981:74). The use of burned rock middens for plant food processing continued throughout the Late Prehistoric period (Black et al. 1997; Goode 1991; Kleinbach et al. 1995:795). Horticulture came into play very late in the region, but it was of minor importance to the overall subsistence strategy (Collins 1995:385).

In central Texas, the Late Prehistoric period generally is associated with the Austin and Toyah phases (Jelks 1962; Prewitt 1981:82–84), although Story (1990:364), in discussing the middle Brazos River basin specifically, argues for a period/horizon characterized by Alba points and Early Caddoan-like pottery intermediate between the Austin and Toyah phases. The Austin and Toyah phase horizon markers, Scallorn-Edwards and Perdiz arrow points, are distributed across most of the state, and the introduction of Scallorn and Edwards arrow points into central Texas often was marked by evidence of violence and conflict, as many excavated burials from this period indicate that

these points were the cause of death (Prewitt 1981:83). Subsistence strategies and technologies (other than arrow points) did not change much from the preceding Late Archaic. This continuity is recognized by Prewitt's (1981) use of the term "Neoarchaic."

Around 1000–750 B.P., slightly more-xeric climatic conditions returned to the region and bison returned in large numbers (Huebner 1991; Toomey et al. 1993). Eventually, Toyah peoples equipped with Perdiz-tipped arrows, end scrapers, four-beveled-edge knives, and plain bone-tempered ceramics came to utilize this vast resource. The technology and subsistence strategies of the Toyah phase represent a completely different tradition than the preceding Austin phase. Collins (1995:388) states that burned rock middens fell out of use as bison hunting and group mobility obtained a level of importance not witnessed since Folsom times. While the importance of bison hunting and high group mobility hardly can be disputed, the cessation of burned rock midden use during the Toyah phase is tenuous. A recent examination of Toyah-age radiocarbon assays and assemblages by Black et al. (1997) suggests that their association with burned rock middens represents more than a thin veneer capping Archaic features. Black et al. (1997) claim that burned rock midden use, while not as prevalent as in preceding periods, did play a role in the adaptive strategies of Toyah peoples.

HISTORIC PERIOD

A local history was developed for the Waco Lake project area during previous investigations by Jackson (1984) and Prikryl and Jackson (1985). It focused on the history of settlement and development in the Bosque River valley during the years 1700–1984. From that larger historical context, only selected periods and events will be explored here, as they are applicable to the current project. Baker (1936), Kelly (1972), Poage (1981), Horne (n.d.), and Jackson (1984) describe more-complete histories of McLennan County.

Early Settlement

Although the project area was part of an 1825 Mexican colonization grant given to Robert Leftwich, until the mid-1830s the area was

dominated by Native American populations with a village of up to 600 people located at present-day Waco. Despite the later inclusion of the Leftwich grant and adjoining areas into the Robertson Colony, the constant threat of Indian raids kept Euro-American settlement at bay. Attempts at pacification included the establishment of Fort Fisher in 1837, but it was abandoned after only four months. The years 1844 and 1845 saw further attempts with formal talks between the Republic and Native American tribes (Smryl 1996a:431). Euro-American population was generally sparse during this period, considering that only 17 percent of the land in the area had been surveyed by 1845, and no permanent habitations had been established until Texas achieved statehood (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:28–29). A U.S. Army outpost at Fort Graham was established a few miles up the Brazos River in March 1849 that greatly aided in settlement efforts (Myres 1996:1101–1102; Prikryl and Jackson 1985:29). However, settlers did not move to the Waco area in great numbers until the removal of indigenous populations, first to a reservation in Texas in 1854 and then on to present-day Oklahoma in 1859 (Smryl 1996a:431).

Under the governments of the Republic of Texas and the State of Texas, the location of surveys in the Waco area was carried out at a slow but regular pace. One of the first land grants on the North and Middle Bosque Rivers in the Waco Lake area was issued on April 26, 1832, to Thomas Jefferson Chambers, a surveyor and notorious land speculator (Smryl 1996a:431). Other surveyors in the north-central Texas region included George B. Erath and Neil McLennan, both of whom later returned and established residences on the land they had surveyed. Neil McLennan built a cabin and took up residency in 1845, and George B. Erath was one of the surveyors who helped lay out the townsite of Waco in 1849. When a new county was established on January 20, 1850, it was named McLennan in honor of the first permanent settler (Kelly 1972:174; Smryl 1996a:431).

Neil McLennan, a native of the Scottish Isle of Skye, immigrated with his extended family and a group of friends in 1801, first to North Carolina and then to Florida. They left Florida for Texas in 1834 and settled initially at Pond Creek in the Robertson Colony. In 1836,

McLennan's brother (Laughlin), sister-in-law, and mother were killed by Indians, who also captured Laughlin's three children. The survivors moved to a safer location, but despite this effort, McLennan's other brother, John, was killed by Indians in 1838. It was after these tragedies that Neil McLennan joined George B. Erath in surveying the Waco area. In 1845, McLennan exchanged his land at Pond Creek for land in the Waco area and relocated his family. McLennan died in his family home in 1867 (Smryl 1996a:430). The Neil McLennan cabin survived until 1934 when it burned down. Its location was threatened by the expansion of Waco Lake in 1961, and when archeologists revisited the site in 1985, they found that extensive gravel mining had disturbed the area (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:30).

The home of Duncan McLennan, Neil's son, also was identified within the project area and designated as 41ML140. The site was reported by local informants to have been occupied by George B. Erath as well. Archival research confirms this association. By 1851, George B. Erath had established a 600-acre farm on the Farnash Survey where he had a house, 3 slaves, and 2 horses. By 1860, his operation had expanded to include 11 slaves, 19 horses, 740 cattle, and 260 sheep. In 1868 and 1869, Duncan McLennan bought this property from George B. Erath (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:30–31).

George Bernard Erath was a native of Vienna, Austria, where he was educated. He immigrated to the New Orleans area in 1832 and left for the Robertson Colony in 1833. Although his initial ties were to Waco as a surveyor in 1849 and as a landowner through the late 1860s, the bulk of his notable career was spent elsewhere in other capacities, primarily military and political. Simultaneous with his service as a surveyor, Erath was a member of ranger companies in 1835 and the early 1840s, assembled in an effort to control Indian activities. In 1858, he was instrumental in organizing the Texas Ranger group under Captain John S. Ford, although Erath was not a member himself. Instead, in 1861 he became member of a committee that arbitrated disputes between the State of Texas and the Native Americans on reservations in the state. Other military duty consisted of service in the Texas Revolution (including participation in the Battle of San Jacinto) and the Civil War. Erath's ill

health sent him home to Waco at the beginning of the war, but by 1864 he was in command of a regiment that defended his home region. Erath's other major activity was politics. He was a member of Congress during the Texas Republic, a member of the first state legislature, and a senator in 1857 to 1861 and again in 1897 (Cutrer 1996:880).

Another early settler in the Bosque valley was Israel Washington Speegle. Speegle was born in North Carolina in 1813 and moved from Missouri to Texas with his wife, Susanna, and family in 1849. Once in the Waco area, he started farming and set up shop as a blacksmith. In 1859, Speegle was a successful sheep farmer. The Speegle family also maintained peach and apple orchards. During the 1860s, wheat, corn, and oats were of principal importance to the needs of settlers in general and their livestock. Israel Speegle's blacksmithing shop served as a focal point for the community. As the community began to develop in the ante-bellum period, a store, the Speegleville Cemetery, and several churches already had been established (Speegle 1985). During the post-bellum era, the area continued to develop into a small town. In 1879 Speegleville got its first post office, and Israel Speegle became its first postmaster. A cotton gin was built in 1885, which was the same year that Israel Speegle died (Buice 1985; Prikryl and Jackson 1985:34–38, 195; Smryl 1996b:24). Some evidence of Israel Speegle's early occupation in the Waco Lake area was identified at site 41ML150.

The Civil War and Reconstruction

In January 1861, a representative from McLennan County voted for secession, and he was overwhelmingly supported by the population in the county. During the Civil War, 1,500 men (including 6 generals) from McLennan County joined in the struggle. Despite their effort, the cause was lost, and the City of Waco was occupied by U.S. troops for a short period during Reconstruction. Friction between troops and local residents was common (Smryl 1996a:431).

After the war, veterans returned to their homes and farms to resume their lives as best they could. However, during Reconstruction, McLennan County suffered a great economic decline, as did much of the South. The wealth once gained from agricultural production was now lost. A variety of factors contributed to this.

The emancipation of slaves equated to a loss of both their labor and their value to their former owners. This combined with a trend toward smaller farm size, as well as a devaluation of acreage and livestock. Without these valuable agricultural assets, tax revenues for McLennan County decreased sharply. An inadequate transportation infrastructure exacerbated the problem. Upon emancipation, a large number of formerly enslaved African Americans stayed in McLennan County. Some remained as laborers on plantations, some sought work in Waco, and some moved to their own farms and established communities. Over time, the African American population slowly grew (Smryl 1996a:432). For Blacks and Whites alike during Reconstruction, cash crop farming and share-cropping became a new way of life (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:34).

The isolated Sneed homestead is a good representative of typical Reconstruction settlement. It was identified during survey in 1984 and designated 41ML179 (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:38). Nicholas Sneed was born in Williamson County, Tennessee, in 1826. He was educated in Alabama and then returned to his home state to become a teacher (Lewis Publishing Co. 1893:788). Sneed moved to Texas in 1850 and continued to ply his trade as a teacher, first in Navarro County and then in Waco, where he established the town's first school in 1851. Sneed taught in Waco until 1853 but then returned to Navarro County until called away for duty at the advent of the Civil War. Sneed was commissioned as a lieutenant and later promoted to captain. Although Nicholas Sneed survived the war, he returned to Texas not only as a veteran but also a widower. His wife had died while he was away (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:38–39).

By October 1865, Sneed had met and married Jennett Hubby, the widow of a Waco merchant. Upon her previous husband's death, Jennett had inherited 80 acres of land located on Hog Creek. In 1866, Sneed and his new wife moved to the property and established a farm. Jennett died shortly after, in 1868, but Nicholas continued to raise Jennett's children on the farm until 1877. In that year, the Sneed house burned down, and Nicholas sold the property and moved to a new location. The property was never reoccupied. Instead, it became grazing land as part of a large cattle operation owned by the McLennan family (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:230–231).

During Reconstruction, the Speegle family continued living in the Waco Lake area. Phillip Speegle, the son of Israel, purchased a 100-acre tract near his father's house in September 1865 (McLennan County Deed Record 218:522). Phillip lived out the rest his life on this land, and in 1910, he deeded the property to his son, Michael (McLennan County Deed Record 218:526).

Agricultural Recovery and Success

The hardships experienced in the Waco Lake area during Reconstruction began to improve in the late 1870s. The primary factors causing change were the influx of capital from the north, the increase of immigration by Europeans, and improved access to transportation via railroad. In the 1880s, five major rail lines were constructed in McLennan County. Waco became a primary junction and a large center of urban development (Smryl 1996a:432).

By the 1880s, horses and mules replaced sheep and oxen, and cotton was the primary cash crop. The average farm size in the Waco Lake area was 144 acres, but by 1900 the average farm size had dropped to 89 acres for landowning farmers (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:39). Access to markets and railroad transportation allowed for a transition from subsistence farming to a single commercial cash crop. Farmers stopped growing subsistence crops and began to rely more heavily on goods supplied by the railroads. A nationwide distribution system allowed all farmers to concentrate on a single cash crop as opposed to growing a series of subsistence crops. During the years of 1918 and 1919, cotton prices soared and the Speegleville community's cotton gin provided an important source of revenue for the county. Cotton agriculture dominated the area until the advent of World War I brought diversification to the local economy.

World War I and Camp MacArthur

In 1917, the United States Army purchased land to the west of Waco near the edge of the Bosque valley and built a training camp for

American efforts in World War I. Much of the area where the camp once existed is now residential neighborhoods of Waco. Site 41ML108 is the sole archeological manifestation of the camp in the project area. It is likely that the materials observed represent a dump for the military camp (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:43). Camp MacArthur served to further stimulate the local economy and also caused a shift toward more urban development. Many of the military personnel who had been stationed at the camp during the war chose to remain in Waco, which in turn contributed to a continuation of economic growth. Industrial ventures became an increasingly important part of the economy alongside agriculture (Smryl 1996a:432).

The 1920s to the Present

For the small farmers of central Texas, the Great Depression was preceded by a severe drought in 1925. As a result, Speegleville cotton farmers suffered dramatic losses (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:45). Relatively few new buildings were constructed during these difficult economic times, and black cotton land that sold for \$150 per acre in 1920 sold for \$25–30 per acre during the 1930s (Poage 1981:117).

The construction of the Waco Lake dam in 1929 offered hope of economic recovery to impoverished farmers. Investors such as W. H. Forrester began buying lakeshore property in 1928 for residential and recreational developments (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:45). Further development of the Waco Lake area was halted with the expansion of the lake in 1962. The Corps of Engineers purchased most of the shoreline property and constructed a larger dam to allow for the impoundment of the additional water needed to supply the growing City of Waco. The Corps of Engineers removed, and in some cases relocated, any structures that were standing after purchasing the lakeshore property. The east side of the lake above the Bosque Escarpment is comprised mainly of Waco suburbs, while most of the western side has been developed by the Corps as camping, boating, and picnic areas.

SITE DESCRIPTIONS

3

This chapter presents descriptions for all of the sites investigated during this project, discussing the site setting, previous investigations, the site re-location and condition assessment efforts, and recommendations. Maps for all sites considered eligible for National Register listing or of unknown eligibility (i.e., where testing may be required in the future) are in the appendix to this report. These are copies of the sketch maps from the original 1984 site forms, with relevant information from the 1999 investigations added.

41ML2

Setting

Site 41ML2 encompasses two previously recorded sites (41ML2 and 41ML30). Artifacts from surface collections indicate that the site was occupied during the Middle through Late Archaic periods, the Late Prehistoric period, and the Historic period. Cultural materials were recovered in the area between 455 and 500 ft above mean sea level.

The site is situated on a high, probably Pleistocene alluvial terrace on the north side of Waco Lake (Figure 4). Prior to impoundment, the North Bosque River flowed across the floodplain at an elevation of ca. 430 ft just to the south of the site. The Pleistocene deposits are directly above Cretaceous limestone and marl, and erosion has exposed bedrock in some areas. Soils in the northern portion of the site are mapped as Burleson clay and in the southern portion as rough broken land. An oak-juniper forest is the dominant vegetation. Hackberry, pecan, chinaberry, and mesquite trees also are

present along with short grasses.

Previous Investigations

Originally investigated in 1959 by Lathel Duffield of the Texas Archeological Salvage Project, 41ML2 was recorded as two sites: 41ML2 and 41ML30. A surface scatter of lithic artifacts measuring approximately 460x460 m was noted for the present northern site area. Duffield reported the recovery of knives, scrapers, bifaces, a notched stone, and a grinding stone, in addition to 12 Archaic dart points (including Carrollton, Pedernales, Nolan, and Yarbrough). In 1963, Frank Watt revisited the area and recorded 41ML30, which overlapped the northeastern portion of 41ML2. Watt reported that this site contained a surface scatter of lithic artifacts such as cores, bifaces, flakes, and scrapers, in addition to a burned rock midden.

Prikryl and Jackson (1985:145–147) re-located both of these sites and determined that the two areas represent a single site. In addition, the site boundaries were expanded to include the southernmost portion of the area nearest the lakeshore. A surface survey was conducted in conjunction with the re-location, and collected diagnostics included four Middle and Late Archaic points and a Late Prehistoric Granbury point. Several concentrations of burned rocks (possible hearths) were noted in the southern half of the site within the park picnic area. A badly disturbed historic component consisting of several limestone retaining walls, a concrete sidewalk, and a small concrete pond or tank also was recorded. The site was noted to have suffered from erosion, park development, construction, and cultivation.

Re-Location and Recordation of 44 Archeological Sites at Waco Lake

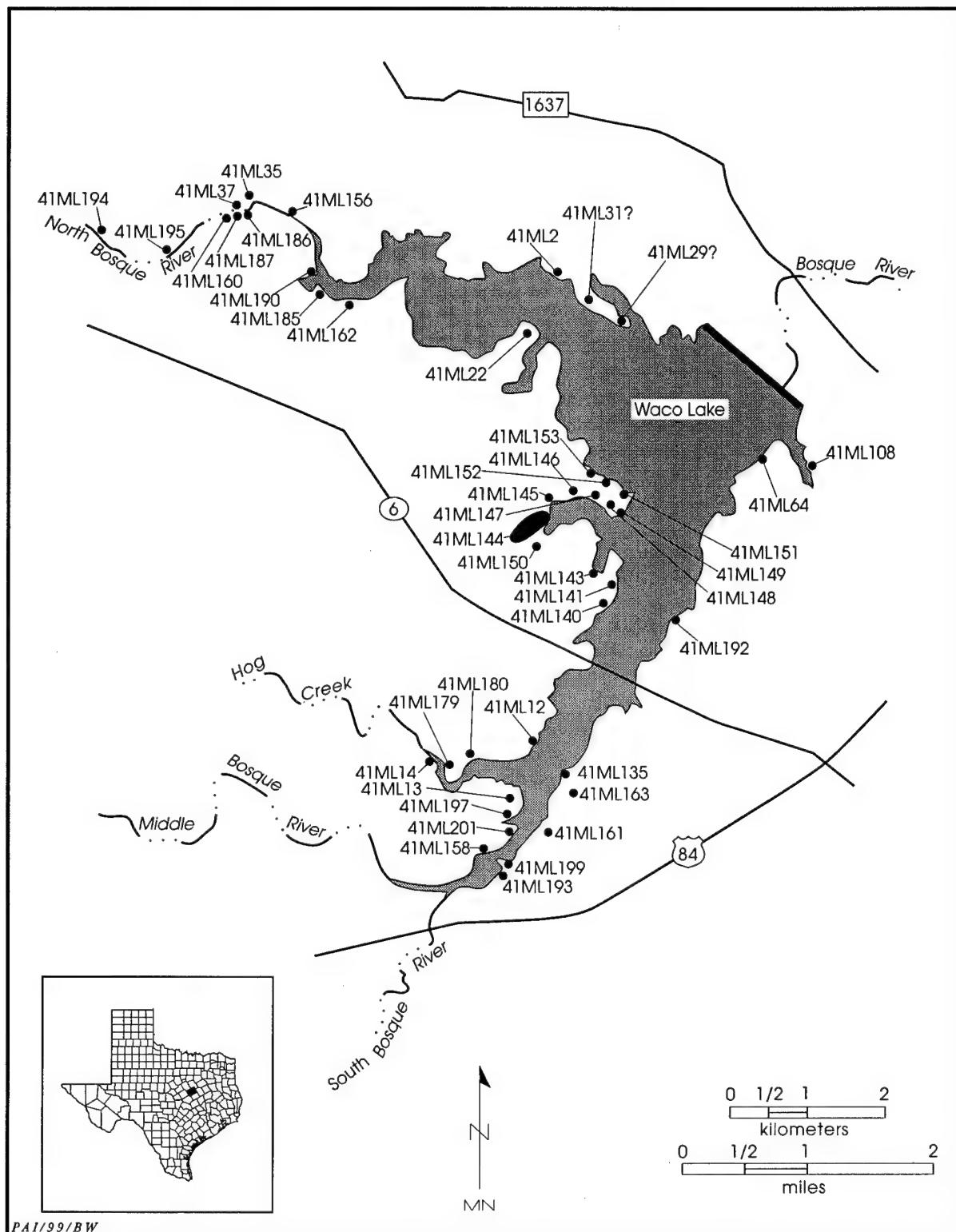


Figure 4. Locations of investigated sites.

Site Re-Location and Condition Assessment

Site 41ML2 was re-located during 1999. It is within the Corps of Engineers Airport Park camping/picnic grounds. The GPS reading in the south-central portion of the site near the park restrooms yielded a UTM coordinate of N3497414 E666606. The site has sustained even more damage from park activities than reported by Prikryl and Jackson in 1985, resulting primarily from the construction of concrete-based picnic tables at the southern end of the site and the re-routing of a park road in the northern end. Surface survey was centered mainly on the area to be inundated by the raised conservation pool (the southern portion) but also included the northern portion in an effort to determine the extent of the site. Two shovel tests were excavated to a depth of 40 cm.

The survey of the area to be inundated by the raised conservation pool revealed extensive erosion and park-related disturbance. The Corps of Engineers, to alleviate damage resulting from wave action, has placed rock retaining walls and riprap on the lakeshore slope. In fact, much of the land between elevations of 455 and 470 ft has been completely modified, and a substantial portion is comprised of exposed bedrock. Scattered debitage was noted directly north of the concrete pond/tank on the shore, but no evidence remains of the possible hearths located in 1984. At the northern end of the site, a concentration of lithic debris was noted near the Corps of Engineers boundary marker, as was noted in the 1985 site report.

Due to the highly disturbed nature of the southern area of the site, it was determined that extensive shovel testing was unnecessary; however, one 30x30-cm shovel test was placed at an elevation of ca. 490 ft in an area where terrace deposits appeared to be intact. Excavated to a depth of 40 cm, this unit yielded no cultural materials and exposed reddish brown sandy loam with a few nodules of calcium carbonate. At the northern end of the site, an additional shovel test was placed near the Corps of Engineers boundary marker where scattered lithics were observed on the surface. Also excavated to 40 cm, this test exposed similar sediments (reddish brown sandy loam) as the other test; it produced one chert core from a depth of approximately 20 cm.

Recommendations

Site 41ML2 was recommended for further investigation based on its "relatively high potential for intact cultural features which could yield information on internal site patterning and possibly samples for radiocarbon dating" (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:147). However, the southern portion of the site has suffered extensive disturbance from park development and usage and warrants no further archeological work; this area has no potential to contain significant archeological deposits. The northern portion may contain less-disturbed deposits. However, because the site is situated on a high, old landform with relatively shallow deposits, it would be difficult to isolate components, especially given that the site appears to have been occupied over a long span of time. Lacking isolable components, 41ML2 has a limited capacity to yield important information.

41ML12

Setting

Site 41ML12 is a prehistoric site with occupations ranging from the Early Archaic period through the Late Prehistoric Austin phase. It is situated between 455 and 485 ft above mean sea level on a high, probably Pleistocene alluvial surface on the west side of the South Bosque River valley not far north of where Hog Creek enters Waco Lake (see Figure 4). The surface of the landform slopes down to the southeast toward the shore of the lake. Prior to inundation, the floodplain of the river was at ca. 440 ft above mean sea level east of the site.

The terrace deposits are gravelly, and the soil is classified as Lewisville clay. Vegetation consists of live oak, elm, hackberry, and juniper trees with greenbriers and thick short grasses also present. McLennan Cemetery (relocated by the Corps of Engineers after acquisition of the land in the early 1960s) was located near the center of the site, and a large gravel quarry is to its north.

Previous Investigations

Site 41ML12 originally was located during the 1959 Texas Archeological Salvage Project

Survey and was recorded by W. A. Davis and Lathel Duffield. Artifacts collected from the ca. 2-acre site included Archaic dart points (Carrollton, Pedernales, Yarbrough, Darl, and Ellis), scrapers, knives, bifaces, a hammerstone, a chopper, and miscellaneous lithics (Duffield 1959:15). In 1963, the Texas Archeological Salvage Project conducted limited testing at 41ML12 based on Duffield's earlier recommendations. The results were not published, but field notes indicate that one test unit was excavated to 15 cm before reaching basal clay (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:149).

The site was re-located and surveyed in 1984 (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:148–150). Survey results indicated that the site was much larger than originally thought, with lithics noted in an area of at least 270 m northwest-southeast by 140 m northeast-southwest. Extensive disturbance from off-road vehicle use was noted. Lithic scatters were observed on dirt roads surrounding the former cemetery location. One of these roads (on the east side of the cemetery) produced four dart points consistent with the Early and Middle Archaic diagnostics recovered in 1959: one Baker, one Carrollton, one Dawson, and one untyped. Two 50x50-cm shovel tests were excavated to a depth of 30 cm. Shovel Test 1 was placed at the northeastern edge of the site at an elevation of ca. 460 ft. From the ground surface to 15 cm, the deposits consisted of yellowish brown clay with pea- to marble-sized gravels, one flake, one chip, one angular fragment, and two untyped dart points. At 15–30 cm, the sediments consisted of culturally sterile yellow calcareous clay. A second shovel test was placed beyond the southwestern edge of the observed site extent and revealed a similar soil profile to Shovel Test 1, but no artifacts.

Site Re-Location and Condition Assessment

Site 41ML12 was re-located and surveyed in 1999. The site is within an off-road vehicle area maintained by the Corps of Engineers. Extensive damage has taken place since 1984. Comparison of the existing dirt roads with those drawn on the 1984 sketch map indicates that many new dirt roads have been cut, particularly in the northern half of the area south of the gravel quarry. Numerous artifacts (cores, flakes, etc.) were observed in these roads, but they obviously are from disturbed contexts. The

southern half of the site (nearest the shore) shows evidence of recent flooding in the form of modern debris and felled trees and branches. No shovel tests were excavated due to the substantial disturbance from erosion and off-road vehicular traffic. The GPS reading taken slightly northeast of the old cemetery on an off-road vehicle track yielded a UTM coordinate of N3488119 E666155.

Recommendations

Site 41ML12 was recommended for additional archeological investigations primarily due to its status as one of the few sites in the Waco Lake area with clear evidence of an Early Archaic component (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:150). Based on two factors, however, the site appears to have little potential to contain important archeological deposits. First, 41ML12 has seen extensive disturbance from off-road vehicular traffic, erosion, gravel quarrying, and the excavation and re-location of McLennan Cemetery. Second, because the site is situated on a high, old landform with deposits that apparently are thin, it would be difficult to isolate components, especially given that the site appears to have been occupied over a long span of time. Lacking isolable components, 41ML12 has a limited capacity to yield important information.

41ML13

Setting

Site 41ML13 is a prehistoric site with diagnostic artifacts representing the Middle Archaic and Late Prehistoric periods. It is on a peninsula at the mouth of Hog Creek, and the normal 455-ft shoreline of Waco Lake surrounds the peninsula to the west, north, and east (see Figure 4). The site lies at an elevation of 448 to 460 ft, apparently occupying an old, probably Pleistocene terrace. Before being inundated by Waco Lake, an intermittent tributary to Hog Creek extended south to north along the eastern edge of the site at the west edge of the South Bosque River floodplain, which lay at an elevation of ca. 440 ft.

Vegetation in the area consists of oaks, junipers, elms, various grasses, poison oak, and hackberry trees with a thick cover of greenbriers. The site is situated in a formerly cleared pasture

that may have been cultivated at one time but is now densely wooded. Surface soils are classified as Catalpa clays on the lower slopes and Patrick clays on the higher surfaces. Alluvial deposits containing gravels are exposed along the badly eroded shore of the lake, particularly at the tip of the peninsula.

Previous Investigations

Site 41ML13 originally was located during the 1959 Texas Archeological Salvage Project Survey and was recorded by Lathel Duffield. Artifacts recovered included one dart point, one flake scraper, one biface, and one other chipped stone (Duffield 1959:15). Duffield also noted a historic housesite within a cleared pasture.

The site was re-located, surveyed, and tested in 1984 (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:67–69, 150–152). The cleared pasture investigated by Duffield was heavily wooded by this time, and artifacts generally were visible only in eroded areas near the shoreline. The site was estimated to cover an area 170 m north-south by 180 m east-west. Two hearths, one cluster of burned rocks, and lithic tools and debitage were noted along the beach at the northern end of the peninsula. Additional surface finds included five dart points (one Ellis, one Yarbrough, and three untyped point fragments). Several large foundation stones were noted at the southwestern end of the site and were thought possibly to represent the housesite mentioned by Duffield (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:151).

In addition to surface and cutbank inspections, two shovel tests and one 1x1-m test pit were excavated and one cutbank profile was drawn. Shovel Test 1 was placed at the extreme southern end of the site where a cluster of flakes had been observed in a small clearing on the surface. At 0 to 28 cm below the surface, the sediments consisted of dark grayish brown clay with numerous gravels and limestone fragments. Three pieces of chert debitage and one bone fragment were recovered. A sterile gravel conglomerate was reached at 28 cm below the surface and excavation was halted. Shovel Test 2 was placed just east of the possible limestone foundation stones. The test produced no artifacts and exposed the following soil profile: 0–30 cm—dark grayish brown clay with numerous gravels and limestone fragments; 31–47 cm—light tan silt; and 48+ cm—gravel conglomerate.

A 1-m-wide profile cut at the northeastern edge of the site was recorded. Zone 4 at 0–30 cm below the surface consisted of very dark brown/black clay. Although no cultural materials were recovered, it was speculated that the dark color of this zone could represent a prehistoric occupational zone (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:152). Zone 3, 30–70 cm, consisted of very dark brown clay with scattered gravel conglomerate. One biface was recovered. Zone 2, 70–80 cm, was comprised of culturally sterile light brown clay. Zone 1 consisted of sterile gravel conglomerate below 80 cm.

The 1x1-m test unit was placed 13 m southwest of the profile cut on the northeastern part of the peninsula and was excavated to a depth of 35 to 50 cm before encountering gravel conglomerate. Stratigraphic zones similar to Zones 4, 3, and 1 in the profile cut were encountered. Numerous pieces of debitage were recovered from all levels (274 at 0–10 cm; 171 at 10–20 cm; 186 at 20–30 cm; 364 at 30–40 cm; and 109 at 40–50 cm). Temporal diagnostics consist of an untyped arrow point fragment and three small undecorated ceramic sherds recovered at 0–10 cm and a Granbury arrow point and an untyped dart point found at 10–20 cm. Burned rocks were scattered throughout the unit, with the highest concentration occurring at 18–30 cm.

Site Re-Location and Condition Assessment

Site 4ML13 was re-located, surveyed, and shovel tested in 1999. The peninsula on which the site is located is heavily wooded, with the small clearings described in 1984 unrecognizable. Wave action from Waco Lake has resulted in continued erosion of the north, northeast, and eastern portions of the shoreline. Recent flooding has deposited substantial amounts of modern debris on the terrace surface. Despite the erosional damage, inspection of the shoreline cutbanks revealed large quantities of lithics and some ground stone artifacts. Three concentrations of burned rocks were noted along the eroded northern shoreline. The GPS reading taken near the northwest edge of the site yielded a UTM coordinate of N3487413 E666008.

Surface survey of the central portion of the site was hampered by the dense trees and thick ground cover. Three shovel tests were excavated

to verify the site boundaries (as recorded on the 1984 sketch map) and to determine if intact deposits are present upslope from the north shore of the peninsula. Shovel Test 99-1 was placed 140 m west of the peninsula's northeast corner approximately 20 m south of the shore, within the area marked in 1984 as the site boundary. Excavated to a depth of 40 cm, this test displayed the same sediments as those excavated in 1984. Dark grayish brown clay extended from the surface to about 30 cm, light tan silt extended to around 40 cm, and a gravel conglomerate began at 40 cm below the surface and extended to an unknown depth. One flake was recovered between the surface and 10 cm, and two flakes were recovered at 10–20 cm. Shovel Test 99-2 was placed 40 m south of the shoreline and 160 m west of the peninsula's tip, outside the site boundary. The unit was excavated to a depth of 40 cm, and a soil profile similar to that of Shovel Test 99-1 was observed; no cultural materials were recovered. Shovel Test 99-3 was placed 20 m south of the beach area containing the three concentrations of burned rocks. The soil profile was similar to those of the other two shovel tests, but the third test did not contain the gravels noted in other units. At 0–10 cm below the surface, only modern debris (plastic) was recovered, and at 30–40 cm several pieces of glass were found, indicating disturbance to this area.

The limestone slabs recorded by Duffield as possibly representing a housesite were re-located. No other indications of a historic component were observed, however.

Recommendations

The prehistoric component of site 41ML13 was initially judged to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places based on three related factors. First, the large volume of debitage was seen to present an opportunity for studies in lithic technology. Second, the numerous and varied ground stones (viewed as indicative of a reliance on plant food processing) were unusual in the project area. Third, the “correct vertical position of diagnostic artifacts in Test Pit 1 imply that intact stratified cultural materials are present” (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:152). However, a review of the 1984 testing results indicates that the site may have a lower potential to yield important

information than previously thought. Specifically, the position of the site on an apparently old surface is not conducive to the identification of isolable components, and the testing to date confirms that the deposits are thin. The areas with the greatest likelihood of deposits thick enough for isolating components are downslope toward Hog Creek and the South Bosque River floodplain, and these areas are eroded and/or submerged. Based on the age of the landform, the thinness of the deposits, and the fact that the site has multiple components that probably could not be separated (Archaic and Late Prehistoric components have been identified, and others not represented in the small sample of diagnostics could be present as well), 41ML13 appears to have limited capacity to yield important information.

41ML14

Setting

Site 41ML14 is an undated prehistoric site consisting of a sparse lithic scatter. Situated on a high surface on the right bank of Hog Creek, the site is located 2.5 km west-northwest of its confluence with the South Bosque River (see Figure 4). Thin deposits of alluvium are perched on limestone bedrock that is exposed on the surface along the edge of a bluff. A gully cut into limestone borders the site to the south. Surface soils are classified as Patrick clay, and vegetation consists of oak, hackberry, and elm trees, with an understory of greenbriers and a ground cover of short grasses. The site sits at an elevation of ca. 480 ft, well above the area to be affected by the proposed raising of the lake level.

Previous Investigations

Lathel F. Duffield recorded 41ML14 in 1959 during the Texas Archeological Salvage Project Survey of Waco Lake. Investigations by Duffield included only a surface survey. Records and notes for the site are sparse, with only a few terse comments regarding the nature of the site. No sketch map exists and the only information regarding site location are the plotting on the USGS map (probably taken from a county highway map) and Duffield's notations on the site form: “To the south of bridge approx. 1000 ft. on the bank of Hog Creek a deep limestone gully

borders the site to the south." The dimensions for the lithic scatter were recorded as "small—about 50 ft x 50 ft.," and the site itself was described as a "small site with some chips littering the surface. No other indication of occupation. Some grass growing on the site and an occasional tree." Duffield noted that that the site had shallow, eroding deposits consisting of "gravel, dirt on limestone base."

Site Re-Location and Condition Assessment

Site 41ML14 was re-located and surveyed in 1999. Because records on the site location are scanty, a surface survey was conducted along a 400-m stretch parallel to the right bank of Hog Creek. The Corps of Engineers land holdings extend only a few meters south of the bank of Hog Creek in some areas. A fence separates government land from that of a rancher whose holdings extend farther to the south. South of the fence, the land is cleared and currently used for cattle grazing. North of the fence, the land is densely vegetated with oak and mesquite trees and an understory of greenbrier.

Approximately 300 m southeast of an old bridge support along Hog Creek, a large gully cut into limestone was located. This gully apparently is the one noted by Duffield. To the northwest and southeast of this gully, disturbance is evident in the form of machine clearing. Thin sediments (<5 cm) and gravels have been bulldozed northward to the fence line. The entire surface is actively eroding, and the gully is full of sediment and limestone that have eroded off the bluff toward the creek. One chert flake was noted in the gully. No shovel testing was conducted due to the eroded and highly disturbed nature of the site. The GPS reading taken to the west of the site, outside the tree line and south of the Corps of Engineers fence, yielded a UTM coordinate of N3487966 E663888.

Recommendations

Extensive disturbance from erosion and machine clearing have eliminated the possibility of intact cultural deposits at 41ML14. In addition, the high surface on which the site is located is not conducive to the preservation of stratified deposits. Hence, the site has little potential to contribute important information.

41ML22

Setting

Site 41ML22 is a prehistoric site with occupations ranging from the Early Archaic to the Late Prehistoric periods. Situated on a high, probably Pleistocene alluvial terrace at elevations of 455 to 495 ft above mean sea level, the site is located on a peninsula overlooking the northwestern part of Waco Lake (see Figure 4). Prior to impoundment of the lake, the North Bosque River floodplain lay at an elevation of ca. 430 ft north and west of the site, while the landform was bordered by Tenant Branch on the east. The confluence of the two drainages was approximately 700 m east of the site. Much of the peninsula was cultivated in the past, and areas to the northeast and southeast have been quarried extensively for gravels. Soils are mapped as Lewisville and Norge clay loams. Vegetation consists of live oaks, hackberries, junipers, elms, greenbriers, and various grasses.

Previous Investigations

Site 41ML22 originally was located during the 1959 Texas Archeological Salvage Project Survey of Waco Lake and was recorded by Lathel Duffield and Frank Watt. Duffield reported a surface scatter of chipped stone debitage and tools within a 15-acre area in a cultivated field. Diagnostics from this survey included Archaic dart points (Carrollton and Nolan), knives, a graver, scrapers, a spokeshave, bifaces, and hammerstones. Watt returned to the site in 1963 for limited testing. Field notes from that investigation state that one 1x1-m test unit was excavated, with basal clay reached at 15 cm below the surface (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:153).

The site was re-located, surveyed, and tested in 1984 (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:69–70, 152–155). Evidence of prehistoric occupation was noted over an area measuring 460 m east-west by 220 m north-south. Burned rocks and lithic debris were observed along the eroded shoreline. Three shovel tests were excavated to determine the vertical extent of the cultural deposits. Shovel Test 1 was placed near the shoreline at the western edge of the site. From the ground surface to 24 cm, the sediment consisted of dark grayish brown silty clay loam,

while yellowish brown sandy clay occurred at 24 to 53 cm. Five pieces of chert debitage were recovered from the ground surface to a depth of 15 cm, six pieces of chert debitage were recovered from 15–30 cm, and only one specimen was recovered at 30–45 cm. The unit was sterile below 45 cm. Shovel Test 2 was placed near the center of the site. Excavated to a depth of 50 cm, this unit produced two pieces of chert debitage, one from 0–15 cm and another from 30–45 cm. Sediments consisted of a homogeneous tan silty clay loam with caliche nodules beginning at 20 cm. Shovel Test 3 was placed in a densely vegetated area near the southeastern edge of the site. Homogenous reddish brown silty clay devoid of cultural materials was noted to a depth of 30 cm. The shovel testing results indicate that the western part of the site offered the strongest possibility of containing intact deposits of cultural materials.

To evaluate the integrity of these deposits, a 1x1-m test unit was excavated near Shovel Test 1. Excavated in 10-cm levels to a depth of 60 cm, this unit produced a relatively high density of lithic debitage ($n = 124$), 2 edge-trimmed flakes, a biface fragment, and a perforator/drill fragment in the first level, while only 5 pieces of debitage were recovered from the next three levels. The unit was sterile below 40 cm.

Site Re-Location and Condition Assessment

Site 41ML22 was re-located and surveyed in 1999. The peninsula currently is used as a picnic/camping ground. The loop road providing campground access is the same road drawn in the 1984 sketch map (no subsequent park development is evident). The northern shoreline has been somewhat impacted by erosion and wave action. The central area inside the park loop road is heavily wooded with extremely poor visibility. The western and eastern edges outside the loop are more likely to be impacted by the raised conservation pool and therefore were subjected to more intensive surface inspection than the central portion. The survey revealed a concentration a lithic debitage at the western edge of the site, outside of the loop, near the area of Test Pit 1 excavated in 1984. This area has been impacted by road construction and park usage. No additional cultural materials

were noted on the surface. The GPS reading in the north-central part of the site yielded a UTM coordinate of N3496379 E665943.

Two shovel tests were excavated. Shovel Test 99-1 was placed at an elevation of ca. 460 ft north of the loop road in the central portion of the site. Excavated to a depth of 40 cm, this test produced no cultural materials. Sediments consisted of a dark brown silt loam to 20 cm and a light orange silty loam with caliche nodules (approximately 20 percent) to 40 cm. The second shovel test, also excavated to 40 cm, was in the northeast part of the site north of the loop road and 20 m south of the shoreline. Sediments consisted of dark brown loam throughout, with varying amounts of caliche nodules. No cultural materials were recovered.

Recommendations

While 41ML22 had been impacted extensively by erosion and park development as of 1984, it was recommended that additional testing be done to determine if Archaic components could be isolated horizontally or vertically (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:155). A review of the 1984 testing results, and the results of the 1999 revisit, indicate that the site may have a lower potential to yield important information than previously thought. Specifically, the position of the site on an old surface is not conducive to the identification of isolable components, and the testing data confirm that the deposits are thin. Based on the age of the landform, the thinness of the deposits, and the fact that the site has multiple components that probably could not be separated (Early Archaic through Late Prehistoric components have been identified [Prikryl and Jackson 1985:153]), 41ML22 appears to have limited capacity to yield important information.

41ML29

Setting

Site 41ML29 is reported to have been located at the southeastern end of a peninsula jutting into the northern part of Waco Lake (see Figure 4). The peninsula rises from the conservation pool level of 455 ft to ca. 490 ft and apparently is Pleistocene in age. Prior to impoundment of the lake, the landform

overlooked the floodplain of the South Bosque River to the south at an elevation of ca. 430 ft. Soils in the northern portion of the area are mapped as Patrick and Norge clays and in the southern portion as rough broken land. The peninsula has been developed as a park/picnic area and supports hackberry, pecan, chinaberry, and mesquite trees along with short-grass ground cover.

Previous Investigations

Frank H. Watt recorded 41ML29 in 1963. The records include only a very brief description. Watt reported finding one scraper and an unspecified amount of lithic debitage. The location was recorded as follows: "At end of long point (area c) first black top road to left after 1st small bridge west of old dam. Possible site over point. Slopes dozed to lake level. Has to be a site somewhere on this point." He also noted that this was a "probable surface site a few inches below forest debri [sic]. Clay overlay of gravel."

Site Re-Location and Condition Assessment

The area recorded for 41ML29 currently is in use as Airport Park and is operated by the Corps of Engineers. Disturbance to this landform has been substantial and includes the construction of paved roads, parking areas, and picnic facilities, along with extensive erosion of the southern and eastern shorelines. As a result of erosion, parts of the shore have been covered with riprap, including the southern tip of the peninsula. Survey of the reported location of 41ML29 failed to locate any cultural materials and revealed that the area has been extensively modified, precluding the possibility of intact cultural deposits. If the site was located above an elevation of 455 ft, it has been destroyed. Alternatively, it is possible that the site observed by Watt was downslope below 455 ft; in this case, 41ML29 probably has been destroyed by wave action. Because the site was not re-located, a GPS reading was not taken.

Recommendations

Site 41ML29 likely has been destroyed. Thus, it has no capacity to contribute important information.

41ML31

Setting

Site 41ML31, also recorded by Frank Watt in 1963, apparently was on the same high Pleistocene terrace as 41ML29 (see Figure 4). The entire peninsula has been developed as a park/picnic area.

Previous Investigations

The site reportedly consisted of a single broken point, flakes, cores, and 25 or more "nODULES" located next to a driveway. Watt mentioned that the materials could represent a collector's discard pile. The location for this site was recorded as follows: "90 yards back from Highway, first to right after blacktop to left approx. 2.25 miles beyond west end of [sic] old Waco dam. Clump of trees and old housesite to left, grass grown field to right." The site lacks a map plotting, but correspondence on file at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory indicates that 41ML31 was located somewhere between 41ML29 at the southern tip of the peninsula and 41ML2 northwest of the peninsula.

Site Re-Location and Condition Assessment

Site 41ML31 was not re-located in 1999. Lacking specific locational information, the peninsula reported to contain 41ML29 and 41ML31 was subjected to reconnaissance survey to try to identify landmarks mentioned in the site description (i.e., a driveway associated with an old housesite). However, the entire area has been modified extensively through the construction of roads, parking areas, and picnic facilities, as well as shoreline erosion, making it impossible to locate such landmarks. Given the amount of landscape modification, it is doubtful that any traces of the old housesite or 41ML31 remain.

Recommendations

Site 41ML31 probably has been destroyed. Thus, it has no capacity to contribute important information.

41ML35, BAYLOR SITE

Setting

Site 41ML35 is a multicomponent prehistoric site with diagnostic artifacts dating to the Middle Archaic through Late Prehistoric periods. The site is located east and north of Spring Branch as it enters the North Bosque River floodplain near the upper end of Waco Lake (see Figure 4). The northern portion of the site (Area B) is located on a level to gently sloping, high, probably Pleistocene alluvial surface with Lewisville clays overlying gravel deposits; this part of the site reaches an elevation of ca. 485 ft. The southern portion borders the stream channel and is buried in Holocene alluvium; the elevation of the surface in this area is ca. 470 ft. Soils in this area are mapped as Catalpa clay loam. Elms, oaks, chinaberries, and junipers dominate the vegetation.

Previous Investigations

Site 41ML35 was first recorded in 1963 and 1964 by personnel from the Texas Archeological Salvage Project (Story and Shafer 1965). Buried cultural materials were noted in the creek bank above a pond on Spring Creek and in a bulldozer cut running north from the pond. Subsequent survey revealed that an artifact scatter extended on the surface for several hundred feet to the north into a cultivated field (Story and Shafer 1965:5). The site was divided into two areas, with Area A representing the southern area comprised of recent alluvium and Area B representing the northern, higher alluvial surface.

Test excavations indicated that deeply buried, stratified cultural deposits were confined to the lower alluvial surface (Area A), while the higher surface (Area B) contained only surface deposits. Subsequent excavations in Area A revealed cultural deposits to a depth of 3.6 m. Although charcoal was not recovered in sufficient quantities for radiocarbon dating, the recovery of diagnostic artifacts allowed for a temporal sequencing of components. Late Prehistoric Austin and Toyah phase diagnostics were recovered from 0.45 to 0.81 m below the surface, as were six stone-lined hearths. At 0.60 to 1.00 m below the surface, Late Archaic

diagnostics were recovered. Middle and Late Archaic diagnostics occurred from 1.00 to 1.80 m (Story and Shafer 1965:72). The Area A test excavations also produced bones, mussel shell artifacts, and ceramic sherds.

While a total of twenty-five 5x5-ft units and two backhoe trenches were excavated at the Baylor site, only one of the trenches was excavated within the higher alluvial surface of Area B. This trench produced artifacts primarily representative of an Early Archaic component, although some evidence indicated a Paleoindian component as well.

Site 41ML35 was revisited during the 1984 survey of Waco Lake (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:156–158). Burned rocks, lithic debitage, and mussel shell fragments were noted in a 210 m north-south by 95 m east-west area, mainly on the surface or in creek banks. Several potholes, deemed recent, were noted near the bulldozer cut at the south end of the site, and concentrations of artifacts were noted in the backdirt of these holes. Limited gully erosion was noted at the southern end of the site nearest the North Bosque River. No subsurface testing was conducted.

Site Re-Location and Condition Assessment

Site 41ML35 was re-located and assessed for disturbance in 1999. It appears today much as it did in 1984. The northern site area is overgrown with Johnsongrass, mesquites, and junipers, while the southern area supports dense hardwood forest. Some evidence of flooding was noted at the southern end, as evidenced by felled trees, branches, modern debris, and flattened vegetation. Gully erosion has been limited since 1984, but some gulling has occurred near the bulldozer cut.

The potholes recorded in 1984 are still visible, although somewhat obscured by branches and weeds. It does not appear that any subsequent looting has taken place in this area, as no new potholes were noted. However, to the north of one of the previously recorded potholes, a pile of historic glass bottles was observed. Only the unimproved road in the center of the site affords surface visibility, and it was in this area that lithic debris was noted. No subsurface testing was conducted due to the extreme depth previously recorded for the cultural deposits. The GPS reading taken near the center of the

site on the north-south dirt road yielded a UTM coordinate of N3499157 E660433.

Recommendations

The high research potential of 41ML35 has been documented through the earlier investigations (Story and Shafer 1965). Holocene alluvial deposits such as those in which the southern part of the site occurs are conducive to the recovery of archeological remains that can be isolated into discrete components. With diagnostics from stratified deposits indicating occupation from the Middle Archaic period through the Late Prehistoric, along with preserved faunal remains and materials suitable for radiocarbon dating, 41ML35 presents an excellent opportunity for diachronic studies of both technological variation and resource procurement along the North Bosque River.

41ML37, BRITTON SITE

Setting

Site 41ML37 is a deeply buried, stratified site with occupations dating to the Middle and Late Archaic periods. Buried within Holocene alluvial deposits on the north bank of the North Bosque River just upstream from 41ML35 (see Figure 4), the site is located approximately 350 m southwest of the river's confluence with Spring Branch and is exposed in a steep cutbank. This cutbank extends about 3 m above the normal 455-ft conservation pool level of Waco Lake, with the surface of the alluvial deposit containing the site lying at elevations of ca. 465–470 ft. A large gully extends from the edge of the cutbank to the central area of the site. Vegetation consists of oak, elm, hackberry, bois d'arc, willow, and sycamore trees along the gully, and a formerly cultivated field to the east of the cutbank is overgrown with Johnsongrass, weeds, mesquites, junipers, and hackberries.

Previous Investigations

Site 41ML37 was first recorded in 1964 during the Texas Archeological Salvage Project investigations. Cultural materials were noted in the cutbank above the river and in the large gully near the center of the site. With alluvial deposits up to 5.5 m thick recorded for the area,

excavations were conducted to explore the possibility that isolable cultural deposits could be present. Testing was done in 1964 and 1965 and included eleven 5x5-ft hand-dug units and 20 backhoe trenches (Story and Shafer 1965). The trenches were placed to the east of the cutbank and were excavated to a maximum depth of 3 m. The hand-dug units were placed to the south of the gully and east of the cutbank and were excavated to maximum depths of 0.3 to 5.2 m, although little excavation was done below 3.0 m (Story and Shafer 1965:77–78).

The excavations sampled stratified cultural deposits to a depth of at least 3.0 m; only scattered charcoal was found in the few units that went deeper than 3.0 m. Diagnostic artifacts from the upper 3 m of alluvium reflect occupation during the Late Archaic period, with limited evidence for occupation during the Middle Archaic period (Story and Shafer 1965:132–136). In addition to diagnostic artifacts, the excavations produced a number of modified mussel shells and bone artifacts, as well as unmodified faunal remains. Forty-nine features were recorded, including ash lenses, hearths, mussel shell concentrations, and a possible multiple dog burial. Several unrecorded features were noted in the walls of backhoe trenches. Four radiocarbon assays on charcoal recovered from hearths yielded ages ranging from 1865 to 2330 B.P., confirming occupations within the Late Archaic period.

During the 1984 survey of Waco Lake, the conservation pool level was lowered by drought and inspection of the cutbank revealed cultural deposits at depths of up to 5.7 m below the surface (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:158–160). Observed materials included burned rocks, mussel shells, and lithic debitage, with cultural materials extending horizontally for a distance of 132 m along the cutbank. A hearth was observed approximately 10 m downstream from the large gully at an elevation of 450 ft. Active erosion was noted for the cutbank as a direct result of fluctuations in the lake level, and it was observed that the large gully was continuing to erode as well. No subsurface testing was conducted.

Site Re-Location and Condition Assessment

Site 41ML37 was re-located by boat in 1999. The cutbank exhibits little visibility, as poison

oak and various vines obscure all but the lowest portions. Surface visibility is similarly poor on the surface above the cutbank due to dense vegetation. Waco Lake was at its normal 455-ft conservation pool level at the time the site was re-located; therefore, many of the features recorded in 1984 were submerged. Several burned rocks were visible, however, at an elevation of ca. 470 ft in the southeastern portion of the site. Although fluctuations in the lake level have impacted the cutbank, particularly near the gully at the center of the site, dense vegetation has anchored the cutbank. It does not appear that the site has eroded badly since 1984. No shovel tests were excavated due to the great depth of the cultural deposits. Overhanging trees prevented satellite reception near the center of the site, so the GPS reading was taken ca. 50 m to the southwest, yielding a UTM coordinate of N3498779 E660323.

Recommendations

Previous investigations at the Britton site have demonstrated its high research potential (Story and Shafer 1965). With intact, stratified cultural deposits present, a wide range of research issues could be addressed with data from this site, either independently or by comparison to other well-stratified sites. The alluvial deposits have led to good preservation of faunal remains, and the recovered bones would be essential to studies of subsistence practices during the Late Archaic period. In addition, earlier components are a distinct possibility in the poorly sampled deeper deposits (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:160).

41ML64

Setting

Site 41ML64 is a prehistoric site with diagnostic artifacts dating to the Early and Middle Archaic periods. There also is limited evidence for a historic component. Situated on the southeast side of Waco Lake in a transitional area between the Bosque River terraces and the Austin Chalk uplands (see Figure 4), the site is located at elevations of 450 to 465 ft in an area where alluvial sediments are mixed with colluvial deposits at the base of the Bosque Escarpment. Prior to impoundment of the lake,

the confluence of the North and South Bosque Rivers was approximately 1.3 km to the west, with the floodplain north of the site lying at an elevation of ca. 410 ft. Vegetation in the site area consists of oaks, junipers, greenbriers, and short grasses. The soils are mapped as Austin silty clay and Eddy gravelly clay loam.

Previous Investigations

Avocational archaeologist Al Redder first recorded the site in 1974 after he observed prehistoric occupational debris eroding out of a cutbank for a distance of about 35–45 m along the shoreline. Redder noted several hearths, and he collected Archaic dart points, bifaces, manos, hammerstones, flake tools, debitage, and mussel shells.

Waco Lake was 10 ft below normal when the site was revisited in 1984 (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:160–162). The survey crew noted that the colluvial slope was truncated at the 455-ft shoreline, resulting in a steep cutbank 1.0–3.5 m high. A 30–40-m-wide strip of clay and gravels was visible between the cutbank and the water. Chipped stone debitage and tools, burned rocks, and mussel shell fragments were noted for a distance of ca. 285 m in this eroded area. A midden zone of dark sediment, burned rocks, lithic artifacts, and mussel shells was observed in the cutbank in the southwestern part of the site. It was 25–75 cm thick, with the top at 30–50 cm below the surface. The midden deposit terminated in the northwestern portion of the site near an old gully filled with colluvium. Investigations included only surface inspection and collection of diagnostic artifacts (a triangular biface fragment, two Early to Middle Archaic dart points, and a fragment of purple glass).

Site Re-Location and Condition Assessment

Site 41ML64 was revisited in 1999 with the assistance of a Corps of Engineers park ranger. Access to the site is from the south through private property. Waco Lake was at its normal 455-ft conservation pool level the day the site was revisited. Erosion to this site since it was revisited in 1984 has been substantial. The current beach extends north-south for a distance of only about 3 m, and Corps of Engineers park rangers confirmed that the shoreline eroded

approximately 5 ft after flooding during October 1998. Landowners with holdings directly adjacent to the site removed trees in an attempt to enhance lake views from their residences sometime prior to the flooding, and the absence of the root systems accelerated the erosional activity. The landowners then attempted to stabilize the shoreline by relocating boulders and gravels from more stable areas to the areas undergoing substantial erosion. These activities apparently have destroyed 41ML64. Investigations on-site, in light of the severe impacts, were limited to a surface survey. No artifacts were noted. The GPS reading was taken along the shore ca. 100 m northeast of the site, yielding a UTM coordinate of N3494020 E671067.

Recommendations

At the time 41ML64 was recorded, erosion had damaged significant portions of the site, but intact deposits were thought to still exist in some areas (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:162). The possibility of locating these intact deposits and their potential to provide useful data to a number of research issues led Prikryl and Jackson to assess 41ML64 as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The complex colluvial stratigraphy and the presence of a burned rock midden were cited as reasons to investigate the site further.

Since 1984, impacts to the site from wave-related erosion and landowner modification have destroyed any intact deposits on government land. Given this extensive disturbance, the site has no capacity to contribute important information.

41ML108

Setting

Site 41ML108 is a trash dump apparently associated with Camp MacArthur, a World War I infantry training camp that covered much of the northwestern part of Waco in 1917 to 1919 (Smyrl 1996c:941). The site is located on the southeast side of Waco Lake at elevations of 460 to 495 ft in a deep ravine northeast of the Landon Branch inlet of the lake (see Figure 4). The ravine is eroded into the Austin Chalk Formation, and the soils developed on the ravine fill are mapped as Eddy gravelly clay loam.

Vegetation in the ravine is dominated by oaks, junipers, and poison oak.

Previous Investigations

Site 41ML108 was recorded initially in 1981 by avocational archeologist Al Redder, who reported that the ravine was partially filled with World War I-era military trash, including bottles, cans, ceramics, 75-mm shells, and "hospital supplies" (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:162). Reportedly, ashy deposits at least 2 m thick containing artifacts filled the northeastern end of the ravine beyond Corps property, and the canyon rims bordering the ravine contained thinner but extensive trash deposits. The higher part of the site on private property was being subjected to disturbance through bulldozing and the construction of roads and houses at the time of the initial recording.

In 1984, the part of the site on Corps property, i.e., within the middle to lower parts of the ravine, was revisited (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:162–163). Artifacts including tin cans, bottle glass, ceramics, nails, and bricks were observed for a distance of ca. 90 m in the walls of a gully eroded into the fill of the ravine. Gully exposures indicated that the trash deposits were at least 2.4 m thick, with some stratification evident.

Site Re-Location and Condition Assessment

Site 41ML108 was revisited in 1999 and found to be in much the same condition as recorded in 1984. Artifacts washed out of the trash deposit were noted to within ca. 30 m of the normal 455-ft shoreline of the lake, but the most substantial, intact cultural deposits were found farther from the lake in the middle and upper parts of the ravine. There, the ca. 2-m-high cutbanks observed in 1984 are still present, showing stratified trash with metal (primarily cans of various sizes and large cartridges) and ash deposits being especially prominent. Other materials observed include container glass, machine-made bricks, and a few ceramic sherds. The thick trash deposits occur as narrow (less than 5 m wide) wedges between the current channel and the walls of the ravine. These deposits become thinner moving downstream toward the mouth of the ravine and Waco Lake.

No shovel tests were excavated because of the excellent visibility afforded by the cutbanks. The GPS unit was unable to acquire the satellite data necessary to generate a UTM position, probably due to interference from trees overhanging the deeply entrenched ravine. The UTM position recorded on the site form and the position shown on the USGS topographic map on file at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory are indicative of the correct site location, however.

Recommendations

Site 41ML108 was assessed in 1984 as being eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it is a temporally restricted component representing a time period (and function) not well represented in the historic sites at Waco Lake (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:118). Upon reconsideration of the age and characteristics of the site, however, 41ML108 appears to have a limited potential to yield important archeological information. While there are a variety of perspectives from which Camp MacArthur as a whole could be considered significant, e.g., the economic and social impacts of the camp on Waco and its citizenry, it is doubtful that a sample of associated material culture from a trash dump could be used to answer important research questions.

41ML135

Setting

Site 41ML135 contains both prehistoric and historic components. The site is on the eastern shore of Waco Lake opposite where Hog Creek enters the lake (see Figure 4). It is situated on a bench or terrace (at ca. 455–470 ft above mean sea level), at least the upper part of which appears to be Holocene alluvium deposited by the South Bosque River or perhaps the intermittent stream that bordered the site on the south prior to impoundment of the lake (this stream now forms an inlet of the lake). The eastern part of the site, where the historic component is located, extends above 470 ft and may consist of colluvial deposits from the steep slopes to the east. Prior to impoundment, a meander loop of the river lay just south-southwest of the site, with the floodplain lying at an elevation of ca. 440 ft. A reed-covered

cutbank ranging from 1 to 2 m in height is located to the west and east of the site. Vegetation consists primarily of willows and buttonbushes along the shoreline and a dense forest of oaks, elms, hackberries, and mesquites upslope. Most of the site probably was cultivated in the past. Soils are mapped as Catalpa clay.

Previous Investigations

Site 41ML135 was recorded in 1984 (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:70–75, 169–170). The investigations included surface survey and testing. The prehistoric component was recognized based on 10 to 15 flakes found over a distance of ca. 75 m along the shore. The materials appeared to have eroded out of the upper meter of the cutbank. Surface inspection yielded a comparable number of flakes and several burned rocks. The artifacts were scattered throughout an area measuring 150 m northwest-southeast by 80 m northeast-southwest in the western part of the site. The historic component was evidenced by a scatter of glass, ceramics, and metal in an area measuring 100x50 m at the southeastern end of the site next to the upland slope. Purple glass and patinated olive glass, possibly indicative of a late-nineteenth- or early-twentieth-century occupation, were noted in addition to a scatter of bricks and shaped limestone slabs that could indicate a house location.

Testing consisted of the excavation of three shovel tests, one 1x1-m unit, and two profile cuts. Shovel Test 1 was at the northwestern edge of the site 30 m north of the cutbank. No cultural materials were recovered from this unit, which was excavated to 75 cm. Shovel Test 2 was 18 m north of the cutbank and 50 m east-southeast of Shovel Test 1. Excavated in 15-cm levels to 60 cm, this unit produced two pieces of lithic debitage from Level 1 (0–15 cm) and one chert chip from Level 3 (30–45 cm). The second and fourth levels produced no cultural materials. Shovel Test 3 was 5 m north of the cutbank and 70 m southeast of Shovel Test 2 at the southeastern end of the site. Artifacts recovered from Level 1 (0–15 cm) consisted of one chert biface fragment, a bottle cap, and two glass fragments. One metal fragment was found in the third level (30–45 cm), and the fourth level (45–60 cm) yielded two glass fragments. The second level produced no cultural materials.

A 1-m-wide by 0.9-m-high profile cut was excavated on the cutbank directly south of Shovel Test 1. At approximately 2 and 50 cm below the surface, chert flakes were observed in the profile. A second profile cut, 1 m high, was excavated south of Shovel Test 2. Except for a flake observed on the surface, this cut yielded no cultural materials.

A 1x1-m test unit was placed just east of Shovel Test 2 and excavated in 10-cm levels to a depth of 30 cm. This unit was intended to explore the possibility that the absence of artifacts in Level 2 of Shovel Test 2 indicated a separation of components evidenced in Levels 1 and 3. The first level of the test pit yielded a Perdiz point, 8 pieces of chert debitage, and 15 burned rocks. The second level produced 2 pieces of chert debitage, and the third level contained only 1 chert chip and several burned rock fragments. The profile cuts, shovel tests, and test unit all exposed similar profiles: 0–26 cm—dark grayish brown calcareous clay; 26–60 cm—yellowish brown clay with scattered calcium carbonate nodules; and 60–100+ cm—compact yellowish brown clay with numerous calcium carbonate nodules. The lowest zone was considered to possibly represent a truncated deposit much older than the late Holocene deposits above 60 cm.

Site Re-Location and Condition Assessment

Site 41ML135 was re-located, surveyed, and shovel tested in 1999. Inspection of the site area indicated that it has experienced recent flooding, as evidenced by substantial modern debris and felled trees and branches, particularly within 100 m of the reed-covered shoreline. Because the lake was at the 455-ft conservation pool level, the cutbank observed in 1984 was not exposed. Surface visibility is extremely poor, with flood debris and leaf litter completely obscuring the ground surface. An unimproved road recorded in 1984 as running east-west through the southern edge of the site is completely overgrown with weeds and covered in debris. A 250x100-m area recorded as containing both the historic and prehistoric components was surveyed. The bricks and limestone slabs recorded as possibly representing the housesite were re-located, but the substantial amount of modern debris made identification of the remains difficult.

Shovel tests were excavated to assess the northern extent of the site. Shovel Test 99-1 was placed 50 m from the western edge and 50 m from the southern edge of the site within the area recorded as the observed extent of prehistoric materials. Excavated to 40 cm, this test produced no artifacts and a homogeneous deposit of grayish brown clay loam. Shovel Test 99-2 also was excavated to 40 cm; it was placed 65 m east of Shovel Test 99-1 within the observed boundaries of both the prehistoric and historic components. No artifacts were recovered, and the soil profile appeared to match that of Shovel Test 99-1. The GPS reading taken in the central part of the site yielded a UTM coordinate of N3487442 E666565.

Recommendations

Site 41ML135 was deemed eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because the site: "(1) appears to currently offer the best possibility of isolating a Toyah Phase component in the Waco Lake project area, (2) may contain stratified multiple prehistoric components, and (3) may include within its perimeter a nineteenth-century residence and/or trash dump" (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:170). Based on the 1999 revisit, the first and third reasons may still be valid, while the second may not. If the 1984 geomorphological assessment is correct, the deposits below ca. 60 cm could be quite old, perhaps even Pleistocene in age. Hence, there may be limited potential for stratified, isolable prehistoric components in the upper 60 cm. Nonetheless, it does appear that a Toyah phase component is present in the upper part of the Holocene deposits. If this component is discrete and isolable, if it has good integrity, and if it contains sufficient cultural remains to permit interpretation, it could contribute important information on use of the South Bosque River valley during Late Prehistoric times. More intensive testing would be required to make this determination.

The historic component is poorly known, but the artifacts observed in 1984 suggest that it could date to the turn of the century, or perhaps earlier. If the site does have a nineteenth-century component, and if it does contain definable features (as suggested by the presence of the area with bricks and limestone slabs), then the site may be able to yield important information about

historic settlement and use of the area. Additional test excavations, accompanied by archival research aimed at determining its history of use and its associations, would be required to make this determination.

41ML140

Setting

Site 41ML140 consists of the remains of nineteenth-century homes once occupied by early settlers George Erath and Duncan McLennan. Situated at an elevation of 465 ft on a high, old alluvial terrace on the left side of the South Bosque River valley (see Figure 4), the site is approximately 50 m northwest of the shore of Waco Lake. It is in a heavily wooded area adjacent to a previously cultivated field. The entire area is in Corps of Engineers Speegleville Park. Hackberries, chinaberries, elms, oaks, mesquites, and various tall grasses and weeds are present on and around the site. Soils are mapped as Lewisville clay.

Previous Investigations

The initial investigations at 41ML140 in 1984 included survey, limited testing, and archival research (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:175–178). Structural remains and scattered historic artifacts were noted over an area measuring 65 m north-south by 35 m east-west. The McLennan housesite was recorded in the center of this area. Two large mounds of brick and sandstone rubble probably represented two massive chimneys at each end of the house. Halfway between the rubble mounds, two sandstone and brick chimney footings probably related to the earlier Erath home were located. Artifacts collected from the surface included ceramics (alkaline-glazed stoneware, flow blue transfer-printed ware, blue shell-edge, blue transfer-printed ware, white ironstone, decalcomania, porcelain, and molded blue stoneware); perfume, olive oil, and patent medicine bottles; ornamental pressed glass sherds; and miscellaneous metal artifacts such as buttons, a spoon, and cut nails.

A single shovel test was excavated between the two chimney footings. Excavated to a depth of 15 cm, the test produced cut nails, window and bottle glass, a shell button, a metal fragment,

and several burned bone fragments from 0–10 cm. These artifacts and those recovered from the surface indicate mid-nineteenth- to early-twentieth-century occupations (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:176).

Additional investigations included archival research. McLennan County deed and tax records indicated that the site represents the former homes of McLennan and Erath. George Erath established a large plantation around 1850–1851 and then sold it to Duncan McLennan in 1868. Nannie Sinclair, who purchased the property from Duncan McLennan in 1930, sold it to the Corps of Engineers in 1962. The only improvements listed for the property at the time it was acquired by the Corps were an abandoned building and a barn.

Site Re-Location and Condition Assessment

Site 41ML140 was re-located and subjected to limited shovel testing in 1999. All features identified in 1984 were re-located and found to be in equivalent condition as originally reported. Feature 1 originally was described as a brick-lined well approximately 1 m in diameter that had been filled with earth and rubble. Apparently, this Feature was much more visible on the surface in 1984 than in 1999. At the time of the 1999 revisit, the only surface indication of its presence was a depression with a moderate-sized tree growing along the north-northeastern edge. Clearing of vegetation, leaf litter, and loose earth revealed the feature. The well mouth has a diameter of 80 cm and is made up of bricks and concrete mortar. Some of the bricks are twentieth-century machine-made bricks, whereas others appear to be older, possibly handmade specimens. It is possible that the upper courses represent repairs of the well mouth during later occupation at the site. Further clearing out of debris within the well shaft would be necessary to document construction methods and materials and to give an accurate assessment of the date of the feature. However, it is likely that this hand-dug well represents the original water source at the site.

As originally recorded, Features 2 and 3 were proposed to represent cut sandstone and brick chimney footings associated with the earlier Erath occupation. During the revisit,

both features were noted as low mounds. Shovel Test 99-1 was excavated in this vicinity during the revisit and yielded only one clear glass sherd at 20–40 cm below the surface. Neither the current appearance of the features nor surface indications readily confirm the functional identification of these mounds as chimney footings. Further testing of the features to discern integrity, structure, and content would be needed to confidently associate them with Erath's 1850/1851 occupation.

The original field map of 41ML140 depicts two areas labeled as Feature 4. The northern of the two is a concrete privy foundation that relates to twentieth-century occupation of the site. The area surrounding this Feature exhibits the heaviest concentration of historic artifacts across the whole site. The materials observed on the surface date primarily to the late-nineteenth- to early-twentieth-century period. Artifacts include undecorated whiteware, clear and aqua container glass, and miscellaneous metal. Within this concentration, a ceramic hollowware base sherd with a maker's mark was observed. It is a green-stamped underglaze mark on an otherwise undecorated whiteware body. The mark features a shield with crossed halberds behind and a helmet above. The shield encloses two lines of text that read "Saxon/China." The Saxon China Company was in business as such from ca. 1900 until 1929 in Sebring, Ohio. The company used this particular mark in the late 1920s (DeBolt 1994:127).

Original interpretation of the remaining features mapped in 1984 is somewhat unclear. The second Feature 4, in the southwestern portion of the site, was described as a mound of bricks, sandstone, and mortar. Prikryl and Jackson (1985:176) state that "two large mounds of brick and sandstone rubble (approximately 6 m in diameter and 1 m high) probably represent the two massive chimneys at each end of the [McLennan] house. They lie approximately 18 m (59 ft) apart in a northeast-southwest line." Clearly, Feature 5 represents the northern mound/possible chimney. However, both the southern Feature 4 as well as Feature 6 could represent what they had interpreted as the matching chimney of the McLennan house. Based on current observations, the southern Feature 4 is a large mound of bricks and sandstone, but it has the appearance of a push pile. Artifacts are not as concentrated in this

area as noted in 1984. Shovel Test 99-2 was excavated in this vicinity. It yielded container glass ($n = 3$), a burned button fragment, and tin can fragments ($n = 2$) from the upper 20 cm. From 20–40 cm, a charcoal fragment and a whiteware sherd were recovered.

As mentioned, Feature 5 is a mound of building rubble that the original investigators interpreted as being one of the two chimneys from the McLennan house. It does not appear to have changed since it was recorded. However, current observations could neither confirm nor refute its functional identification. Archeological testing would have to be undertaken to assess the integrity, structure, and content of the feature. Shovel Test 99-3 was excavated adjacent to Feature 5 and yielded one clear glass sherd from 20–40 cm below the surface.

Feature 6 originally was described as a low mound of bricks and was interpreted as possibly the second of two chimneys from the McLennan house. Upon revisit, it was observed as a low, dense mound of mostly machine-made bricks, mortar, and some limestone. There appeared to be the possibility of some intact underlying structure to the mound. Shovel Test 99-4 was excavated east of Feature 6. Two glass sherds (one clear, one solarized) were recovered. Associated surface artifacts include window glass, Albany-type glazed stoneware, battery cores, patent medicine bottle necks, molded ironstone, salt-glazed stoneware, a milk glass jar lid liner, and abundant melted glass. A scatter of surface debris leads from Feature 6 westward to Feature 4, suggesting that the two are directly related to one another.

One last unnumbered Feature was mapped and re-located at the southern end of the site. It is a galvanized metal water tank adjacent to a concrete slab with a circular casing on top. These items appear to be related to a drilled well on the site, and they represent the twentieth-century occupation.

In addition to the features originally noted, a large push pile blocking a remnant road was observed at the northern end of the site. This disturbance must have taken place at some point after the site was recorded in 1984, as it does not appear on the site map. Associated impacts appear to be isolated to the roadbed area and do not effect any of the other site features.

Most of the artifacts observed on the surface or recovered from shovel tests date to the late nineteenth to the early twentieth centuries. A few mid-nineteenth-century artifacts were observed on the surface. They include handmade bricks, blown-glass tableware, and a rim sherd from an undecorated ironstone chamber pot. A GPS reading taken in the cleared area just northwest of the site yielded a UTM coordinate of N3490964 E667633

Recommendations

Site 41ML140 has changed little since it was recorded in 1984. The site originally was linked with important early settlers George Erath and Duncan McLennan. The presence of some mid-nineteenth-century artifacts and associated features provides corroborating evidence, and further archival research likely would provide additional information on the Erath/McLennan occupations. Although the site is overlain with late-nineteenth- to early-twentieth-century artifacts and features, there is the potential for surviving earlier intact deposits. If such deposits can be isolated, and particularly if they can be associated with features, the site may be able to yield important information about early historic settlement. Additional test excavations would be required to make this determination.

41ML141

Setting

Site 41ML141 consists of a shallowly buried, possible Archaic component overlying Pleistocene deposits. The site is located in Corps of Engineers Speegleville Park at elevations of 459 to 470 ft on a high, old alluvial terrace on the west side of the South Bosque River valley, south of the Speegle Creek inlet of Waco Lake (see Figure 4). Prior to impoundment, the landform overlooked the South Bosque River floodplain at elevations of ca. 410 to 430 ft to the east. An eroding lakeshore cutbank covered with scattered willows and buttonbushes marks the present eastern boundary of the site. The terrace surface is covered with dense grasses, weeds, and poison oak, with thistles and Johnsongrass being prevalent. The terrace was quarried extensively for gravels before the lake was built, and parts

were cultivated. The surface soils on the terrace are mapped as Lewisville clay.

Previous Investigations

Site 41ML141 was recorded, surveyed, and tested in 1984 (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:75–78, 178–179). Initial investigations included a pedestrian survey, with one dart point (typed as Pedernales) recovered from the southern end of the site on an unimproved road. In addition, an inspection of the cutbank revealed mineralized bones in three separate locations at elevations of 456 to 457 ft.

Additional investigations included the excavation of two shovel tests and one test unit, and the jacketing and removal of mineralized bones from the cutbank. The shovel tests, excavated to depths of 45–60 cm, were at the southern end of the site near an unimproved road and at the southern edge of a surface lithic scatter. Neither produced any cultural materials other than historic debris. The test unit, located on the terrace surface about 5 m upslope from some of the mineralized bones found eroding from the cutbank, was excavated in 10-cm levels to a depth of 140 cm. It produced only five pieces of debitage, one each from Levels 1, 2, and 4 and two specimens from Level 3. All five artifacts were from deposits stratigraphically above those containing the mineralized bones in the cutbank. Also recovered from the test unit, from Level 5, was a deer-sized long bone fragment. Laboratory analysis of six bones found eroding from the cutbank revealed that five represent *Bison* sp. (two are comparable to *Bison antiquus*), while the other is a deer antler beam with tines.

Within the cutbank, five sediment zones were noted. The upper two, Zones 1 and 2 corresponding to the deposits that yielded artifacts in the test unit, were extensively eroded, while a reddish brown clay, labeled Zone 3, was exposed near the surface. This clay was visible from 1 to 3 m below the surface and contained most of the mineralized bones. A gravel lens was found at some parts of the cutbank beneath the reddish brown clay and was designated Zone 4; this zone contained one of the mineralized bones. Beneath Zones 3 or 4, Zone 5 was a brown to strong brown silty clay. Neither inspection of the cutbank nor excavation of the test unit produced any cultural materials in association with the mineralized bones.

Site Re-Location and Condition Assessment

Site 41ML141 was re-located in 1999. A survey of approximately 250 m of the shoreline was conducted, and a line of four shovel tests was placed parallel to the lakeshore. The site appears to be in much the same condition as previously reported, except that dirt roads plotted on the sketch map are currently overgrown with thick vegetation, predominantly wildflowers and Johnsongrass.

The surveyed area included both the eroding lakeshore cutbank and the strip of land west of the shore. Visibility was extremely limited on the terrace surface, but the cutbank afforded good visibility. Two flakes eroding out of the cutbank were located in the area plotted on the sketch map as the general location where mineralized bones were recovered previously, but no bones were observed. The shovel tests were excavated, each to a depth of 40 cm, to help determine the western boundary of the site. Labeled Shovel Test 99-1 through 99-4 from south to north, the tests were spaced approximately 100 m apart parallel to the shore at an elevation of about 460 ft. The sediments were uniform from the surface to the maximum depth of 40 cm and consisted of reddish brown clay loam with some small (<2 cm) calcium carbonate nodules at 20–40 cm. No cultural materials were recovered. A GPS reading taken at roughly the center of the site yielded a UTM coordinate of N3491130 E667809.

Recommendations

Site 41ML141 was considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places due to the possibility of a Paleoindian or Early Archaic component in association with bison bones, and because of the utility of the site for geoarcheological studies. It was recommended that the site be subjected to further investigation to determine if the presumably late Pleistocene deposits of Zones 3 and 4 contain cultural materials (Prikryl and Jackson 1985: 179).

Upon review of both the 1984 and 1999 testing results, the possibility of locating early cultural remains seems remote. The test unit excavated in 1984 sampled the Zones 3 and 4 deposits only 5 m away from bones exposed in the cutbank, but failed to yield any artifacts

below the Holocene deposits of Zones 1 and 2. Further, no bones were seen in the cutbank in 1999 nor were artifacts found in any of the shovel tests, and it is possible that the shore has receded to the point that almost all of the deposits with bones and/or artifacts have been removed by erosion. Even if pockets of Holocene deposits containing artifacts do remain, the thinness of these deposits and the apparent sparseness of the cultural remains would prevent components from being isolated and interpreted. For these reasons, it appears that 41ML141 has a limited capacity to yield important information.

41ML143

Setting

Site 41ML143 consists of the remains of an early-to mid-twentieth-century housesite owned by Myrtis McLennan Crain. Situated at elevations of 457–461 ft above mean sea level on a Pleistocene terrace between two arms of a tributary to Speegle Creek, the site is located on the west side of the South Bosque River valley about 2 km southwest of where, prior to impoundment, Speegle Creek joined the river (see Figure 4). The site is in a wooded area north of what once was a cultivated field, not far south of the Speegle Creek Marina. Vegetation consists of hackberry, chinaberry, bois d'arc, and mesquite trees. Soils are mapped as Lewisville clay.

Previous Investigations

Site 41ML143 was recorded in 1984 and subjected to surface survey, limited testing, and archival research (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:180–182). Structural remains and scattered debris were noted over an area of ca. 95x50 m. A house location was represented by a low pile of limestone and bricks over an *in situ* chimney footing. A concrete cistern with an exterior diameter of 3 m was located approximately 6 m southwest of the chimney mound.

A depression ca. 1.5 m across and 5–10 cm deep was recorded 15 m northeast of the chimney mound. Diagnostic artifacts from the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries surrounded the depression. A shovel test was

placed 5 m southeast of this depression (10 m east of the chimney mound) and was excavated to a depth of 30 cm. Recovered artifacts, from a depth of only 5 cm below the surface, included small glass fragments and a shell button.

Archival research indicated that the site was part of a 250-acre tract owned by Duncan McLennan's daughter, Myrtis McLennan Crain. Crain built a home on the property soon after she acquired it from her parents in 1902. The chimney mound probably marks this house (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:181). Crain's husband, Watson Crain, retained the property until the Corps of Engineers acquired it in 1962. Improvements to the property at that time included several outbuildings, a frame dwelling, a well, a store/filling station, and several tourist cabins. These structures were relocated or destroyed by the Corps of Engineers.

Site Re-Location and Condition Assessment

This historic site is situated in a lightly wooded area between a paved park road and the shore of Waco Lake. Very little underbrush is present, but ground surface visibility is poor due to dense leaf litter. Despite that fact, historic artifacts are readily visible due to their great color contrast. No shovel tests were excavated due to the disturbed condition of the site and its recent age. A GPS reading taken in the cleared area adjacent to the site yielded a UTM coordinate of N3491637 E667383.

The site was re-located as originally recorded. Some of the features had become somewhat more obscured due to the passage of time, but all were identifiable. Feature 1 had been described as a rubble mound covering a line of foundation stones; in 1999, the intact part of the foundation is no longer evident. Although an artifact concentration originally was recorded associated with this feature, during the revisit surface artifacts were scattered across the entire site area. No concentrations were noted.

By far the most distinctive and intact Feature at 41ML143 is Feature 2, the cistern. It is located on the western end of the site immediately adjacent to the access road to the site. It is large (ca. 3 m maximum diameter), made of poured concrete, and is open at ground surface. It is partially filled with modern refuse and debris, but shows no evidence of historic deposits.

Feature 3 originally was described as a mound of earth and wood and was interpreted as a push pile. This mound is now more dispersed, but it serves as a reminder that this site has been heavily impacted and cleared. Feature 4 originally was described as a slight depression associated with an artifact concentration. As mentioned, no specific concentrations were noted upon revisit, but the depression was re-located. There is no indication of its function, or even if it is cultural. A natural phenomenon, such as a tree fall, could account for such a depression.

The surface artifact scatter consists of a moderately dense variety of domestic refuse from the late nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries. Artifact types include Bristol/Albany slip stoneware, whiteware (undecorated, repoussé molded, late-style transfer printed, flow blue), ironstone/hotel ware (undecorated and molded), yellowware with white slip banding, pressed glass tableware, container glass (solarized, opaque white, and green), and machine-made bricks. Prikryl and Jackson (1985:181) suggest that artifacts observed at this site that predate Myrtis McLennan's acquisition of the property could have been heirloom items brought to the site from her parent's home at 41ML140.

Several diagnostic artifacts were observed. Two of them are ceramics with makers' marks. The first is an underglaze black-stamped mark on an undecorated whiteware sherd. It is a fragmentary rampant Royal Arms-style mark with two lines of text arching underneath. The first reads, "IRON..." and the second reads, "H. BURGE..." This mark was used by Henry Burgess of Burslem, England, from 1864 to 1892 (Praetzelis et al. 1983:17, 46). The second mark is an underglaze green-stamped mark on an undecorated whiteware sherd. The partial mark has at least two lines of text, of which only one is complete enough to read. It features the initials "K. T. & K.," which is underlined. A portion of a second line of text makes the mark consistent with one used by Knowles, Taylor and Knowles of East Liverpool, Ohio, on their semivitreous wares from ca. 1905 to 1929 (Gates and Ormerod 1982:126).

Recommendations

The original assessment of 41ML143 recommended that the site be considered eligible

for the National Register because it is an example of a “second generation historic occupation” and because it could be compared with 41ML140, Myrtis McLennan’s childhood home. However, upon reassessment of the site and potentially relevant research issues, a different conclusion is reached. A twentieth-century historic site of such long occupation is unlikely to contain deposits that could be isolated into discrete components. Further, according to archival research, by 1962 the Crains had developed this property into a tourist area complete with a store/filling station and tourist cabins (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:181). The great amount of mid-twentieth-century activity at this site and the subsequent relocation/destruction of the facilities upon acquisition by the Corps of Engineers make this site an unlikely candidate for providing important archeological or historical data.

41ML144

Setting

Site 41ML144 consists of 13 sets of structural remains that formed the core of the Speegleville community, which was established in the mid-nineteenth century and continued in existence until Waco Lake was enlarged in the 1960s. Located on the west side of the South Bosque River valley, the structural remains occur along a ca. 3-km stretch of Speegle Creek and a tributary, Davis Branch, within Corps of Engineers Speegleville Park (see Figure 4). Most of the site sits on Pleistocene terrace deposits, although areas along the creeks apparently contain Holocene alluvium. Not surprisingly, this large site ranges widely in elevation from 455 to 490 ft above mean sea level. Soils in the region are mapped as Bell, Catalpa, Houston, and Lewisville clays, and parts of the area have been quarried extensively for gravels. While cleared in the past, most of the area now is grown over with Johnsongrass, thistles, sunflowers, prickly pears, mesquites, live oaks, elms, hackberries, chinaberries, bois d’arcs, sycamores, and willows.

Previous Investigations

Site 41ML144 was located, recorded, and researched archivally in 1984 (Prikryl and

Jackson 1985:182–187). Before the fieldwork, archival documents were examined. Israel Washington Speegle, a farmer and blacksmith, founded the community around 1849–1850. The community was focused on and grew up around his blacksmith shop. A log church, schoolhouse, and post office were among the original structures that formed the basis of the community, and a cotton gin was built in 1885 (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:38, 182). By 1890, Speegleville had a population of about 50, and it grew to 111 by 1900. When the original Waco Lake was completed in 1929, only a portion of Speegleville was inundated, but enlargement of the lake in the 1960s required relocation of most of the remaining community. The school, cotton gin, churches, cemetery, general store, and several residences were either moved or destroyed.

Thirteen features (or sets of features) were recorded in 1984 as the primary constituents of 41ML144; all date to the twentieth century. Feature 1 was the 1940s–1950s Speegleville School, which consisted of two concrete foundations extending over a large area of 160x220 ft, associated with structural debris and abundant modern trash. Feature 2 was the Speegleville Cemetery which, prior to relocation in 1961, reportedly had 325 marked and over 200 unmarked graves; it was recognizable in 1984 based on shallow depressions marking the former graves. Feature 3 was the Speegleville Baptist Church, which was represented by concrete foundation remnants, two cisterns, building rubble, and scattered trash. Feature 4 consisted of a brick concentration, well/cistern, cellar, privy foundation, fence lines, building rubble, and scattered trash apparently representing an early- to mid-twentieth-century house and associated outbuildings; an informant reported that the community physician’s house and pharmacy were located in this area. Feature 5 was a structure of unknown function represented by concrete foundation remnants, rubble, and scattered trash. Feature 6 marked the remains of the early- to mid-twentieth-century Ledbetter General Store; it consisted of a concrete pier foundation with associated rubble and trash.

Feature 7 was a housesite marked by a concrete privy foundation and scattered building rubble and early- to mid-twentieth-century trash; its associations were unknown. Feature 8

encompassed two concrete beam foundations, a brick and concrete pier, a concrete foundation for a privy, a concrete sidewalk, scattered building rubble, and mid-twentieth-century artifacts over an area of 120x100 ft; it was interpreted as a commercial or public structure. Feature 9, another unidentified commercial(?) structure covering an area of 120x100 ft, consisted of a concrete beam foundation, a concrete slab foundation, a concrete gutter, a fence line, building rubble, and mid-twentieth-century artifacts. Feature 10 was a mid-twentieth-century housesite represented by bulldozed foundation remnants, a fence line, and a trash scatter. Feature 11 was the Speegleville Cotton Gin. It was marked by a number of concrete foundations/piers, a buried metal tank, scattered bricks, and scattered artifacts covering an area of 300x150 ft; while a gin reportedly was present by 1885, the remains observed probably relate to a later structure. Feature 12 was an early- to mid-twentieth-century housesite represented by a concrete well, a fence line, and scattered bricks and artifacts. Feature 13 contained a concrete slab foundation, two long concrete beam foundations, and scattered trash and rubble; it reportedly was the location of a twentieth-century chicken farm.

Site Re-Location and Condition Assessment

Site 41ML144 was re-located in 1999. While no effort was made to identify all of the features recorded originally, the ones examined appear much the same as they did in 1984. The primary building material observed was concrete, and glass container sherds are the most common surface artifacts. The only changes noted were the continued encroachment of vegetation and the continued addition of modern trash in the area. No shovel tests were excavated due to the recent age of the visible features. A GPS reading taken near the Speegleville School yielded a UTM coordinate of N3492262 EE665952.

Recommendations

Initially, 41ML144 was recommended as being eligible for the National Register, although it had been impacted by relocation of structures and clearing, recent use for trash disposal, and perhaps vandalism, because it was associated

with early pioneer settlement in McLennan County and because of its representativeness as a late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century farming community, particularly as it was related to the cotton boom of the early decades of the twentieth century (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:187). Upon reassessment, a different conclusion is reached. While 41ML144 was associated with early settlement, the earliest homestead, that of Israel Speegle, apparently was located not at 41ML144 but at 41ML150 nearby. Site 41ML144 could contain the comparably early remains of the houses of other settlers, but it is doubtful that such mid-nineteenth-century components could be isolated from the copious twentieth-century remains that blanket the site. In terms of the capacity of the site to contribute important information relevant to the development of farming communities in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the site certainly has abundant data pertaining to that time period. However, much of what is visible today dates from the 1920s to the 1950s, and the current thinking is that any value that sites of this vintage might have lies not in their archeological remains but in what can be learned from the archival evidence and oral histories. Thus, the physical remains at 41ML144 have little capacity to contribute important information.

41ML145

Setting

Site 41ML145 consists of scattered remains probably representing a twentieth-century housesite in present-day Corps of Engineers Speegleville Park (see Figure 4). It is situated at an elevation of 460 ft on a Pleistocene terrace overlooking the Speegle Creek inlet of Waco Lake to the south and east. The shore of Waco Lake is 40–50 m to the south. The site lies in a wooded area just south of an open area that once was a cultivated field. Vegetation consists of mesquite, oak, and hackberry trees. Soils are mapped as Lewisville clay.

Previous Investigations

Site 41ML145 was located and recorded in 1984 (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:187–188). Investigations included surface survey and archival research. The disturbed remains of a

possible house foundation were located in a 20x16-m area near the center of a 60x60-m area of structural remains and strewn debris. Included near the house remains were bricks, concrete, and shaped limestone. Several fence lines occurred around the site area. Scattered throughout the area were ceramic, glass, and metal artifacts that appeared to date generally from the late nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century.

Archival research determined that Phillip Speegle, son of Speegleville founder Israel Speegle, originally owned the land and sold it to his son, John, in two parcels in 1891 and 1893 (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:188). The property changed hands several times before J. W. Warren purchased it in 1913. Warren apparently lived on the property, probably in a house that was present when he bought the property or that he built shortly after, and added improvements such as outbuildings and several tenant houses between 1913 and 1962, when he sold the property to the Corps of Engineers.

Site Re-Location and Condition Assessment

The site was re-located in 1999, but in a deteriorated condition. It can be described best as a moderate artifact scatter. While Warren's house, or perhaps a tenant house, almost certainly was located here, the dispersed nature of the scatter indicates that the site was bulldozed when the Corps of Engineers acquired the property. The fence lines noted in 1984 are still present, but most have fallen down.

The same variety of materials reported originally was observed during the revisit. Artifacts include whiteware (repoussé molded, green engobe glazed, and gilded), container glass (clear, brown, and blue), pressed table glass, machine-made bricks, milled lumber, and barbed wire. These artifacts date from the early to mid-twentieth century. No shovel tests were excavated due the disturbed condition of the site and its recent age. A GPS reading taken in the open area just to the north yielded a UTM coordinate of N3492962 E6666356.

Recommendations

The 1985 assessment noted that the physical remains at 41ML145 offered little archeological

information. However, because of its proximity to Speegleville, it was assumed that the site was a related outlier of that community. As an associated component of the larger Speegleville community, 41ML145 was initially considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:188). However, a reassessment of the site's current condition confirms that 41ML145 has little potential to yield important information. It has no substantive features, has been heavily disturbed, and dates primarily, if not entirely, to the twentieth century. Its presumed association with Speegleville does not, by default, make it an important site.

41ML146

Setting

Site 41ML146 consists of the disturbed remains of a mid-twentieth-century housesite in Corps of Engineers Speegleville Park. It is situated at an elevation of 459 of 461 ft on a Pleistocene terrace overlooking the Speegle Creek inlet of Waco Lake to the south (see Figure 4). The shore of the lake is about 50 m to the south. Oak and hackberry trees and poison oak are the dominant vegetation. Soils are mapped as Bell clay.

Previous Investigations

Site 41ML146 was recorded in 1984 (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:188–189). Investigations included surface survey and limited archival research. Structural remains and scattered debris were noted over an area of ca. 100x50 m, with the house location indicated by concrete and limestone slab steps, a displaced brick pier, two juniper post foundation piers, bricks, and concrete slab fragments. A partially subterranean cellar with a corrugated metal roof was east of the steps. Ceramic, glass, and metal artifacts dating to the mid-twentieth century were noted across the area. A mound of earth, building rubble, and debris on the eastern end of the site was interpreted as a push pile representing machine clearing. No subsurface testing was conducted due to the extremely disturbed nature of the site.

Archival research indicated that the housesite represented the home of W. V. and

Verna Dunnam. When acquired by the Corps of Engineers in 1962, the property contained a house, outbuildings, and tenant houses. After acquisition, the area was heavily impacted by bulldozing and park development (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:189).

Site Re-Location and Condition Assessment

This site was re-located in 1999. It lies between a park road and the shore of Waco Lake. Originally, the area was recorded as partially cleared, with a few trees and ornamental plants present. In the 15 years since, the vegetation has changed greatly. The large live oaks previously mentioned are still present. However, the area now has more trees and is generally overgrown, especially with poison oak, greenbriers, and hackberry trees. The dense vegetation makes for very poor visibility and consequently the features recorded in 1984 are obscured. During the revisit, only the concrete steps were re-located. No shovel tests were excavated due to the disturbed condition of the site and its recent age. A GPS reading taken in an open area between the site and the lakeshore yielded a UTM coordinate of N3493024 E666987.

Recommendations

Although the 1985 report indicated that the site had been razed, the presence of features led to the suggestion that intact subsurface deposits could be present. As with other sites in this general vicinity, a probable association with the Speegleville community led to the recommendation that 41ML146 be included within the Speegleville thematic nomination for National Register eligibility (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:189). Upon reassessment of the data, a different conclusion was reached. Two observations suggest that the site's relevance to archeological or historical studies may not be as valuable as previously considered. First, severe disturbance from park development and usage has all but eliminated any intact deposits related to structural features. Second, with occupation dating solely to the twentieth century, the site presents little in the way of historical interest. Therefore, 41ML146 has little potential to yield important information.

41ML147

Setting

Site 41ML147 is a bulldozed pile of burned bricks, wood, and historic artifacts representing a former housesite in Corps of Engineers Speegleville Park. It is located at an elevation of 460 ft on a Pleistocene terrace overlooking the Speegle Creek inlet of Waco Lake to the south (see Figure 4). The lakeshore is less than 50 m south of the site. Open areas overgrown with Johnson-grass, weeds, and mesquite trees, representing former cultivated fields, occur around the site. Soils are classified as Lewisville clay.

Previous Investigations

Site 41ML147 was recorded and subjected to archival research in 1984 (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:189–190). Archival documents indicate that the property was owned by Ethel Mills Gooch from 1912 until acquisition by the Corps of Engineers in 1962, when the tract contained a 13x17-ft house and several outbuildings (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:190). Corps real estate records indicate that the outbuildings were to be destroyed while the house was to be sold and relocated. The surface survey confirmed that at least one structure had been bulldozed and that a resulting mound of debris was still present. Artifacts noted near the mound included glass, metal, and ceramics, with diagnostics generally dating from the late nineteenth century into the mid-twentieth century.

Site Re-Location and Condition Assessment

Site 41ML147 was re-located in 1999. This site and others nearby lie within an area that currently is utilized only for hike and bike trails; it is no longer maintained as a park with picnic areas. The revisit indicates that little change has taken place since the site was recorded, other than some minor flooding to the south of the housesite near the shoreline. Surface visibility is poor due to dense vegetation, and an unimproved road recorded in 1984 as running east-west to the south of the site is no longer visible. Noted on the ground surface near the bulldozed mound was modern debris (oil containers, bait canisters, bottles, etc.). Due to

the extremely disturbed nature of the site and its recent age, no additional testing was conducted. A GPS reading taken approximately 30 m northeast of the bulldozed mound yielded a UTM coordinate of N3493026 E667210.

Recommendations

Site 41ML147 originally was assessed as being “so extensively damaged that it is essentially destroyed,” but it was considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because of its “value in archival reconstruction of Speegleville” (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:190). A reconsideration of the evidence has led to a different conclusion, however. As with many of the machine-cleared, predominantly twentieth-century housesites in this area, the potential for archeological research to contribute useful data is nonexistent due to extensive disturbance and the recent age of the remains.

41ML148

Setting

Site 41ML148 consists of structural remains representing a twentieth-century housesite in Corps of Engineers Speegleville Park. It is located at an elevation of 455 to 465 ft on a Pleistocene terrace overlooking the mouth of the Speegle Creek inlet on Waco Lake to the south (see Figure 4). The shore of the lake is at the southwestern edge of the site. The area formerly was cleared but now supports scattered mesquite, hackberry, and juniper trees, in addition to dense Johnsongrass and weeds. Soils are classified as Lewisville and Bell clays.

Previous Investigations

Site 41ML148 was recorded and subjected to archival research in 1984 (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:190–192). Archival documents indicate that, when the 96.9-acre tract was acquired by the Corps of Engineers from J. E. and Margaret Mills Helton in 1961, three houses, two garages, a tourist cabin, a poultry house, and a privy were present. The structural remains at 41ML148 probably represent one of the houses; they could be the Helton residence or perhaps a tenant house. The structural

remains consisted of a possible chimney footing, a rectangular foundation of bricks and limestone measuring at least 16x3 ft, and a concrete slab foundation measuring 36x36 ft. The concrete slab was eroding into the lake. A surface survey yielded artifacts (ceramics, glass, and metal) dating from the early to mid-twentieth century.

Site Re-Location and Condition Assessment

Site 41ML148 was re-located in 1999. Currently, this area is utilized only for hike and bike trails, and it no longer is maintained as a park with picnic areas. As reported by Prikryl and Jackson (1985:191), wave action has badly eroded the soil beneath the foundation causing the concrete to fracture. Reeds and other aquatic plants currently surround this foundation. Surface visibility is moderate in the wooded area to the north where the other structural remains were observed in 1984. Other than being overgrown, this area appears to have changed little since it was recorded initially. No shovel testing was conducted due to the extensive disturbance and the recent age of the site. A GPS reading taken on the foundation yielded a UTM coordinate of N3492726 E667578.

Recommendations

Site 41ML148 originally was judged to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register as a “member of the Speegleville thematic nomination” (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:192). Reconsideration of the evidence has led to a different conclusion, however. As with many of the machine-cleared, predominantly twentieth-century housesites in this area, the potential for archeological research to contribute useful data is nonexistent due to extensive disturbance and the recent age of the remains.

41ML149

Setting

Site 41ML149 is a historic site consisting of the disturbed remnants of an early- to mid-twentieth century housesite in Corps of Engineers Speegleville Park. It is located at an elevation of 459 ft on a Pleistocene terrace just north of the mouth of the Speegle Creek inlet

on Waco Lake (see Figure 4). The shoreline of the lake is about 25 m south of the site. Soils are mapped as Lewisville clay. The site occupies a clearing overgrown with Johnsongrass and weeds.

Previous Investigations

Site 41ML149 was recorded and subjected to archival research in 1984 (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:192–193). Archival documents indicate that this site is situated on the same land tract as 41ML148 and was owned by Mr. and Mrs. Helton until the Corps of Engineers acquired the property in 1961. The structural remains, consisting of eight concrete and brick foundation piers, a rectangular well casing with a square concrete cover, and scattered building debris, were thought to represent the Helton's tourist cabin or one of their tenant houses (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:193). Diagnostics indicated occupation during the twentieth century. No testing was conducted due to extensive disturbance of the site as a result of machine clearing.

Site Re-Location and Condition Assessment

Site 41ML149 was re-located in 1999. Currently, this area is utilized only for hike and bike trails and is no longer maintained as a park with picnic areas. Little or no change to the area has occurred since the site was recorded in 1984. Late-twentieth-century bottles, nondiagnostic glass, and building materials surround the foundation piers. No further testing was conducted due to extensive disturbance from machine clearing and the recent age of the site. A GPS reading taken while standing on one of the concrete and brick foundation piers yielded a UTM coordinate of N3492632 E667713.

Recommendations

This site originally was judged to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register due to its presumed association with the Speegleville community (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:193). Reconsideration of the evidence has led to a different conclusion, however. As with many of the machine-cleared, predominantly twentieth-

century housesites in this area, the potential for archeological research to contribute useful data is nonexistent due to extensive disturbance and the recent age of the remains.

41ML150

Setting

This site contains a prehistoric component dating at least partly to the Archaic period and a historic component dating from the mid-nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. It is situated at an elevation of 460 to 480 ft on a Pleistocene terrace that has been dissected by Davis Branch, a tributary to Speegle Creek, southwest of where Speegle Creek enters Waco Lake (see Figure 4). On the west, the site is bordered by the floodplain of Davis Creek. The terrace surface probably was in cultivation in historic times, and parts of the terrace have been quarried for gravels. Other disturbances include gulling of the terrace edge above Davis Branch.

The vegetation includes mesquites, hackberries, elms, prickly pears, and various grasses and weeds. The floodplain is densely forested with large elms, cottonwoods, oaks, sycamores, junipers, hackberries, and bois d'arcs. Soils on the high terrace are mapped as Lewisville clay, and those on the Davis Branch floodplain are probably Catalpa clay (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:193).

Previous Investigations

Site 41ML150 was recorded in 1984 (Prikryl and Jackson 1986:79–81, 193–196). Investigations consisted of surface survey, limited testing, and archival and oral history research. Structural remains and scattered historic debris were recorded as extending from the top of the terrace to the floodplain of Davis Branch, covering an area measuring 110 m east-west by 140 m north-south. The observed extent of prehistoric materials was smaller (50x50 m) and was contained within the area of historic materials.

Archival research indicated that the site was occupied by Phillip Speegle, the son of Israel Speegle, who had founded Speegleville in the mid-nineteenth century. The site is within a 100-acre tract purchased by Phillip Speegle in

1865. Phillip's son, Michael, obtained the property in 1910 and owned it until he sold it to the First National Bank of Waco in 1931. The land was purchased by Paul and Carrah Paulos in 1935, and they sold most of the tract, apparently including the part containing 41ML150, to S. G. Keetch the same year. The land was still owned by the Keetch family when the Corps of Engineers acquired it in 1962. At that time, there were two houses and three barns on the property.

Five apparent structures and associated artifact scatters were located and designated Features 1–5. Feature 1 was located at the base of the terrace slope adjacent to the Davis Branch floodplain and consisted of the remains of a pump house, as represented by a concrete block foundation and an adjacent circular concrete casing around a spring. It was thought to date no earlier than the 1920s–1930s (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:194).

Feature 2 was 40 m east of Feature 1 on the terrace surface. A displaced chimney foundation and scattered bricks, limestone slabs, and artifacts (ceramic, glass, and metal) were interpreted as representing a disturbed housesite, with the artifacts suggesting a date sometime between the late nineteenth and mid-twentieth centuries. According to an informant, this was the general vicinity of a smokehouse and possible "slave house", but it could not be determined if the remains observed related to the reported features.

Approximately 30 m east of Feature 2, a limestone slab foundation and a scatter of glass, ceramic, and metal artifacts were considered to be evidence of another probable housesite, designated Feature 3. The visible part of the foundation, although disturbed by clearing, was recorded as partially intact. No diagnostic artifacts were observed in association with this feature, but Arthur Speegle, Michael Speegle's son, identified this as the location of Phillip Speegle's frame dogtrot house.

A third housesite was recorded as Feature 4. It was about 15 m south of Feature 2 and consisted of a concrete slab and brick foundation, a concrete privy foundation, and scattered glass, ceramic, and metal artifacts. These materials appeared to date to the mid-twentieth century and, thus, they probably were associated with the Keetch occupation.

Feature 5, 85 m north-northeast of Feature 3, consisted of a disturbed concrete beam foundation. It was identified by Arthur Speegle as the location of a dairy barn and may have been associated with use of the property by the Keetches. Arthur also reported that Israel Speegle had a cabin in this area, but no archeological evidence supporting this was found.

Testing of 41ML150 included the excavation of three shovel tests and a 1x1-m test unit. Shovel Test 1 was on the terrace surface above Feature 1, within the observed extent of the prehistoric component. The test was excavated to 38 cm, with the first and second 15-cm levels each producing two burned rocks; the unit was sterile below 30 cm. The second shovel test was downslope ca. 5 m south of Feature 1. It was dug to 30 cm and yielded two metal fragments, a carriage bolt, and a coal fragment from the second 15-cm level. Shovel Test 3 was 5 m west of Feature 5 and was excavated to 45 cm. Artifacts recovered from the first 15-cm level included three bottle glass sherds, four window glass fragments, a wire nail, three pieces of miscellaneous metal fragments, and a piece of coal.

The 1x1-m test unit was near Shovel Test 1 on the terrace above the spring. The unit was excavated to a depth of 50 cm in 10-cm levels. Historic materials were found almost exclusively in the uppermost level and consisted of 6 ceramic sherds, 10 bottle glass sherds, 13 pieces of window glass, 38 horseshoe nails, 52 pieces of miscellaneous metal, and 42 pieces of coal/slag. The only other historic item from the unit, an unidentified piece of metal, came from 30–40 cm. These materials were considered to relate at least partly to blacksmithing activities, which Arthur Speegle reported for this part of the site. Prehistoric cultural materials were recovered at 0 to 50 cm, with a concentration of burned rocks noted at 10–15 cm. The unit yielded 49 pieces of lithic debitage from Level 1, 32 from Level 2, 22 from Level 3, 25 from Level 4, and only 4 from Level 5. In addition, a Granbury arrow point was found in Level 3, a few mussel shell fragments came from Levels 2 and 3, and 16 animal bones (8 canid, 1 deer, and 7 deer or canid) were recovered from Levels 1–3. The terrace stratigraphy exposed in the north wall of the test unit consisted of the following: Zone 1—brown loam at 0–7 cm; Zone 2—very

dark brown clay loam with scattered gravels at 7–19 cm; Zone 3—mottled brown to yellowish brown sandy clay with scattered gravels at 19–36 cm in the western part of the profile (extends to the bottom of the eastern part of the profile at 52 cm); Zone 4—brown clay loam with increasing gravels at 36–44 cm in the western part of the profile (extends below the bottom of the central part of the profile at 52 cm); and Zone 5—primarily gravels and gravel conglomerate with some yellowish brown loam at 44–52+ cm in the western part of the profile.

Site Re-Location and Condition Assessment

Site 41ML150 was re-located in 1999. Except for some changes in vegetation, the site appears to have changed little since 1984. Ground cover is extensive and visibility is quite limited in most areas of the site. Nonetheless, most of the features recorded originally were identified, and an additional historic Feature was located. No prehistoric materials were observed, probably due to the dense ground cover. A GPS reading taken near the north edge of the site yielded a UTM coordinate of N3492366 E666434.

Feature 1, the pump house foundation and associated spring, was re-located and found to be essentially the same. It undoubtedly dates to the twentieth century. Feature 2 was re-located at the western end of a large, dense thicket of trees and blooming trumpet vines. It has suffered no additional impacts since 1984. The artifacts observed suggest a turn-of-the-century deposit. Feature 3, reportedly the location of the nineteenth-century Phillip Speegle house, was not re-located. It probably is obscured by the dense vegetation. Feature 4 was re-located and found to be associated with copious twentieth-century refuse. The concrete privy foundation is now located to the northwest, and appears to have been displaced from its original location. Feature 5, the reported location of a dairy barn, was re-located as well, and additional large sections of concrete debris obviously associated with it were noted scattered throughout the northern end of the site. All of it has been heavily impacted, and it obviously is of twentieth-century origin.

A new historic component of 41ML150 was identified south of the previously defined site boundary, just north of a tributary to Davis

Branch. The area has a light scatter of Whiteselle Corsicana bricks on the surface and is associated with a barbed and electrified wire fence (with 1950s insulators made by Porcelain Products, Inc., of Findlay, Ohio [Lehner 1988:586]). Two shovel tests were excavated in the area of the brick scatter under two extremely large, old live oak trees. Shovel Test 99-1 was excavated to a depth of 30 cm, and Shovel Test 99-2 was excavated to 20 cm. The sediments in both tests were brown clay loam. Subsurface investigations did not yield any twentieth-century materials, but, instead, yielded a single sherd of whiteware with green spatter decoration—a mid-nineteenth-century ceramic type (Robacker and Robacker 1978:32). The presence of a mid-nineteenth-century artifact suggests that this area could relate at least partly to the early Phillip Speegle occupation, or perhaps even occupation by Israel Speegle.

Recommendations

Although six Feature areas have been identified at 41ML150, most of them have suffered extensive impacts from removal of the structures and clearing and most are associated primarily with twentieth-century occupation. Most of these areas have a limited potential to yield important archeological information. Two areas appear to contain earlier remains, however, and may be able to contribute important information about early settlement. One of these is Feature 3, the limestone foundation reportedly associated with Phillip Speegle's house. According to both archival and informant information, Phillip Speegle was a resident at this location beginning ca. 1865. Further testing would be needed to re-locate and assess the foundation and determine the nature of any associated deposits. The second area with the potential for important deposits is the historic component discovered in 1999. While twentieth-century materials are present on the surface, shovel testing suggests that mid-nineteenth-century deposits could be present. Additional testing would be needed to make this determination. In addition, archival research could be used to clarify the relationship between this site and Phillip's father, Israel Speegle. As reported, there is no direct link between Israel and 41ML150, although an association has been suggested.

The prehistoric component at 41ML150 appears to have a limited potential to yield important archeological information. The site occupies a high, old landform with thin surface sediments, and there is little chance that components could be isolated with confidence. In addition, the prehistoric materials probably have been disturbed substantially by historic occupation and removal of structures when the Corps of Engineers acquired the property. Hence, no further work is recommended on the prehistoric component.

41ML151

Setting

Site 41ML151 is a historic site containing the disturbed remains of an early- to mid-twentieth century housesite in Corps of Engineers Speegleville Park. Sparse prehistoric materials are present as well. It is located at an elevation of 454 to 461 ft on a Pleistocene terrace north of the mouth of the Speegle Creek inlet on Waco Lake (see Figure 4). Large fields to the southwest were previously cultivated, and the area north of the site has been quarried extensively for gravels. Soils are classified as Lewisville clay, and vegetation consists of dense bermudagrass and scattered live oak, hackberry, and mesquite trees.

Previous Investigations

Site 41ML151 was recorded, surveyed, and subjected to archival research in 1984 (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:197–198). Structural remains located during the survey included several concrete foundation piers and a brick pier or chimney base. Also located within the site boundary were various twentieth-century artifacts such as ceramic sherds (blue transfer-printed ware, ironstone, yellowware, brown-banded stoneware, and Albany-slipped stoneware), glass, and metal. Approximately 25 m northwest of the housesite in an area bordering the lakeshore, similar artifacts were visible in a cutbank to a depth of 30 cm. A piece of lithic debitage was noted at 15–20 cm in a cutbank, and debitage and cores were observed along the eroded shoreline.

Archival documents revealed that the peninsula was part of a 40.35-tract owned by

R. C. Mills from 1933 until Corps of Engineers acquisition in 1961 (41ML148 and 41ML149 are on this same land tract). Improvements made to the property by Mills included a house, a pump house, numerous outbuildings, and six tourist cabins. Prior owners of this tract included Margaret Mills Helton, daughter of early McLennan county settler Seth P. Mills.

Site Re-Location and Condition Assessment

Site 41ML151 was re-located and surveyed in 1999. The site currently is overgrown with dense bermudagrass, and the trees plotted as landmarks on the original site map are not distinguishable from recent growth. Surface visibility is negligible, except for areas near the old paved park road and near the badly eroding shoreline. Flooding has heavily impacted the northeastern tip of the peninsula on which the site is located, as evidenced by a substantial amount of modern debris near the shore.

The shoreline cutbanks of the peninsula were inspected after the concrete foundations were located. Historic artifacts such as glass and ceramic sherds were seen eroding out of a cutbank to a depth of 10 cm below the surface, approximately 30 m northwest of the foundation piers. No diagnostic artifacts, either historic or prehistoric, were located. No shovel tests were excavated because of the disturbed condition of the site and its recent age. A GPS reading taken while standing on a cluster of foundation piers at the center of the site yielded a UTM coordinate of N3493301 E668266.

Recommendations

Site 41ML151 was deemed eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places primarily due to its presumed association with the larger Speegleville community. A reassessment of the evidence indicates that, like other similar historic sites within the project area, 41ML151 has little potential to contribute important information. It has been badly disturbed and dates entirely to the twentieth century. As was concluded when the site was first recorded, the prehistoric component also lacks the potential for valuable data.

41ML152

Setting

Site 41ML152 consists of the remains of a late-nineteenth- through mid-twentieth-century housesite in Corps of Engineers Speegleville Park. It is situated at an elevation of 455 to 463 ft on a Pleistocene terrace on the west shore of Waco Lake, north of the Speegle Creek inlet. Open areas to the south and west of the site formerly were cultivated, and the soils are mapped as Lewisville clay. Dense bermudagrass, greenbriers, live oak trees, and poison oak comprise the vegetation.

Previous Investigations

Site 41ML152 was recorded and subjected to archival research in 1984 (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:199–200). The site was recorded as encompassing a 165x135-m area containing structural remains and scattered ceramic, glass, and metal artifacts. The housesite was at the northern end and was represented by concrete foundation piers, an alignment of limestone slabs, and scattered bricks. A second structure, possibly an outbuilding, marked by four concrete foundation piers was ca. 40 m southwest of the house. Several features were recorded during drought conditions when the lake conservation pool was 7 ft lower than normal. A circular, concrete casing for a well and a small brick foundation, perhaps for a pump house, were among those now-inundated features.

Archival documents indicate that the site was on a tract owned by J. F. Allen from 1922 until the Corps of Engineers acquired the property in 1961 (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:200). Improvements at the time it was sold to the Corps included a house, barn, shed, garage, two storage structures, poultry house, and privy. Property ownership changed several times prior to Allen's purchase, and former owners included John and Ary Wyatt (1878–1880), D. D. Alston and Thomas Alston (1880–1906), J. W. Damron (1906–1907), and W. P. and Luther Lawson (1907–1922). Throughout this time, it apparently was an owner- or tenant-occupied farm, although it is likely that the observed archeological remains were associated only the later occupants, i.e., the Allens or Lawsons.

Site Re-Location and Condition Assessment

Site 41ML152 was re-located and surveyed in 1999. Wave action has caused considerable damage to the northern portion of the site, with severe damage evident on the shoreline cut-banks. Most of the site area has sustained impacts from recent flooding. Visibility is generally poor, with the best exposure afforded by old dirt roads and areas near picnic tables. The possible housesite was re-located, but erosion to the shoreline has led to submersion of most of the structural remains. Glass, ceramics, and metal fragments were seen scattered throughout the area, but distinguishing between materials of historical interest and modern flood debris was difficult. No testing was conducted due to extensive disturbance and the recent age of the remains. A GPS reading taken near the center of the site yielded a UTM coordinate of N3493383 E667678.

Recommendations

Site 41ML152 was considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places due to its presumed association with the Speegleville community (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:200). As with many of the machine-cleared, predominantly twentieth-century housesites in the area, however, the potential for archeological research is nearly nonexistent due to extensive site disturbance and the recent age of the remains. The site presents little of value to historic studies in the region, particularly since archival documentation relating the site to the Speegleville community is tenuous at best. Site 41ML152 has little potential to contribute important information.

41ML153

Setting

Site 41ML153 consists of the disturbed remains of a late-nineteenth/early-twentieth-century to mid-twentieth-century housesite in Corps of Engineers Speegleville Park. It is situated at an elevation of 455 to 461 ft on a Pleistocene terrace on the west shore of Waco Lake, north of the Speegle Creek inlet (see Figure 4). At the eastern and western edges

of the site are two ephemeral drainages. Formerly cultivated fields lie to the west. Vegetation consists of live oak and hackberry trees and dense bermudagrass. Soils are mapped as Bell clay.

Previous Investigations

Site 41ML153 was located and recorded in 1984 (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:200–202). Investigations included surface survey and archival research, with no testing conducted due to the extremely disturbed nature of the site. The site was recorded as occupying an area 100 m north-south by 60 m east-west, with a 10x20-m clearing near the center containing the disturbed remains of a house. The long axis of the house was oriented northwest-southeast. A brick foundation pier or a chimney footing was at the southwest corner of the house, with a concrete sidewalk extending east-west from the center of the western side of the house. A circular depression possibly indicative of a well or cistern was noted along the eastern edge of the clearing. Ceramic, glass, and metal artifacts were scattered throughout the area, with diagnostics generally dating to the twentieth century. Artifacts were exposed in the cutbank (depth of approximately 20 cm) at the northern and eastern edges of the site when the lake level was at 450 ft.

Archival research indicated that the site was owned and occupied by Curtis C. Donaldson when the Corps of Engineers acquired the property in 1961. Present at that time were two houses, two barns, two poultry houses, and several outbuildings. Occupation of the tract could date as early 1878 when N. J. Pate bought the property, although no archeological evidence of such early use was observed. Ownership of the property changed hands several times before Donaldson acquired it in 1947.

Site Re-Location and Condition Assessment

Site 41ML153 was re-located in 1999. The Speegleville II Park area is no longer maintained as such, and it now is utilized only for hike and bike trails. The entire area is much overgrown since the time of the original visit. Ground surface visibility is extremely poor, to the extent of obscuring previously recorded features and

roadways. Nonetheless, the brick pier and sidewalk marking the house location were identified, as was a circular depression that was suggested in 1984 to represent a well or cistern. The historic artifacts originally noted in the cutbank of Waco Lake were not re-located, as the water level was higher in 1999 than when the site was first recorded. Surface artifacts are sparse at best. Artifacts observed at the time of the revisit include clear glass and whiteware (edge sponged and ca. 1940s–1960s foliate motif decoration). A single wire nail was noted in the hackberry tree growing at the site center. No subsurface investigations were undertaken either originally or at the time of the revisit due to the disturbed condition of the site. A GPS reading at the southern edge of the site yielded a UTM coordinate of N3493619 E667345.

Recommendations

Site 41ML153 represents a primarily, if not entirely, twentieth-century occupation that has been extensively disturbed by removal of structures and park development. Although originally recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register because of its presumed association with the Speegleville community (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:202), a reassessment of the evidence has led to a different conclusion. In the absence of intact deposits of cultural materials predating the twentieth century, the site presents little of archeological interest. While the site's occupants may have considered themselves members of the larger Speegleville community, an association with Speegleville during the twentieth century does not provide much of historical interest. Hence, 41ML153 has little potential to contribute important information.

41ML156

Setting

Site 41ML156 is a deeply buried, undated prehistoric site. Situated on the north bank of the North Bosque River near the upper end of Waco Lake (see Figure 4), the site is exposed in a cutbank along a natural Holocene levee adjacent to an old slough. Vegetation consists of dense woods dominated by elm, willow, cottonwood, pecan, and oak trees with a thick understory of brush and greenbriers. Soils are mapped as Catalpa clay loam.

Previous Investigations

Site 41ML156 was located early in 1984 by geomorphologist Michael Collins during a boat survey of the North Bosque River. Investigations consisted solely of cutbank examination. The lake level was 445 ft during this survey, and two zones of scattered burned rocks, mussel shells, and hearths were observed at depths of ca. 1 and 3 m along a 200-m stretch of the 4-m-high cutbank. The site was revisited and recorded during the 1984 survey when the lake level was at 450 ft (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:205–206). The lower cultural level recorded by Collins was submerged, but the survey crew was able to locate two hearth-like features 8 m apart at depths of 1.4 and 1.9 m. Scattered mussel shells and burned rocks were noted for 70 m upstream and 10–20 m downstream from the hearths. A single chert flake was found at a depth of 0.7 m (ca. 40 m upstream), and a concentration of mussel shell fragments was observed ca. 1.4–1.6 m below the cutbank surface (7 m farther upstream).

Site Re-Location and Condition Assessment

Site 41ML156 was re-located by boat in 1999. Inspection of the cutbank revealed evidence of extensive erosion from wave action. Approximately 80 m of cutbank were examined, although visibility was limited due to overhanging poison oak and roots. The lake was at its normal 455-ft conservation pool level and, thus, most of the cultural deposits recorded during the 1984 survey (when the lake level was much lower) were submerged. However, mussel shells were observed approximately 1 m below the surface in this area, extending for a horizontal distance of 10 m. No shovel tests were excavated due to the depth of the cultural deposits. A GPS reading taken on the river south of the site yielded a UTM coordinate of N3498329 E661577.

Recommendations

Site 41ML156 contains archeological remains in well-stratified Holocene alluvial deposits. Sites in such contexts have the potential to yield high-resolution data sets that can be isolated into discrete components and dated. If the components contain sufficient

quantities of cultural materials to permit confident interpretations, ideally including faunal and macrobotanical remains as well as features and artifacts, then they offer the promise of contributing important information for addressing a variety of research topics. Additional testing would be needed, however, to make this determination.

41ML158

Setting

Site 41ML158 is a shallowly buried, undated prehistoric site located on the left bank of the South Bosque River, ca. 900 m northeast of its confluence with the Middle Bosque River (see Figure 4). It is situated at an elevation of 459 to 460 ft on what probably is a Pleistocene terrace that, prior to impoundment, overlooked the South Bosque floodplain at an elevation of ca. 440 ft to the east. A large open area, probably cultivated at one time, lies to the north and is now overgrown with Johnsongrass and weeds. A thin strip of elm, oak, hackberry, chinaberry, cottonwood, and willow trees separates the cleared field from the submerged river channel. Soils are mapped as Lewisville clay.

Previous Investigations

Site 41ML158 was first located and recorded in 1984 (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:206–207). A boat survey revealed cultural materials eroding out of the upper portion of the cutbank for a distance of 250 m. Surface survey yielded several burned rocks and a chert flake in the backdirt of an animal burrow near the southwestern end of the site, and a chert flake and core were found displaced near the base of the cutbank 80 m northeast of the animal burrow. A 90-cm-wide profile cut was placed along the edge of the terrace surface at the southwestern end of the site. Excavated to a depth of 63 cm, the cut revealed the following profile: 0–43 cm—dark brown silty clay, one flake, one chip, burned bone fragments, and burned rocks; 43–63 cm—light reddish brown clay with fine gravels, no cultural materials. Based on this profile and the cutbank exposures, it was estimated that the cultural remains were contained within the upper 40–50 cm of the terrace deposits.

Site Re-Location and Condition Assessment

Site 41ML158 was re-located in 1999. Little has changed in the cleared field and wooded areas since the site was recorded in 1984. The bank, however, has been severely undercut by wave action. Visibility in the area is poor, and heavy woods separate the river channel from the formerly cultivated fields. The fields are covered in waist-high and taller weeds and Johnson-grass. No cultural materials are visible on the surface.

Two shovel tests were excavated. Shovel Test 99-1 was placed within the tree line near what was recorded as the western boundary of the site. Excavated to a depth of 40 cm, this unit encountered dark brown silty clay. Shovel Test 99-2 was placed north of the area where a core and a flake were noted on the surface in 1984. This unit also exposed 40+ cm of dark silty clay. No cultural materials were recovered from either shovel test. A GPS reading taken in the east-central portion of the site slightly north of the tree line yielded a UTM coordinate of N3485812 E665376.

Recommendations

Site 41ML158 was recommended for further testing to assess its eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:207). Reassessment of the evidence from both the 1984 and current investigations has led to a different recommendation, however. The location of the site on a high, old landform with thin deposits is not conducive to the occurrence of intact, stratified deposits, and it probably would be difficult, if not impossible, to isolate components. Therefore, 41ML158 has a limited capacity to yield important information.

41ML160

Setting

Site 41ML160 is an undated, deeply buried prehistoric site on the south bank of the North Bosque River near the upper end of Waco Lake (see Figure 4). It is situated within Holocene point bar deposits, with cultural materials

recorded at elevations of 458 to 467 ft. A slough formed by a filled channel of the river cuts across the point bar south of the site. Oak, elm, and pecan trees dominate the vegetation in the site area, with a dense understory consisting of junipers, greenbriers, and shrubs. Soils are mapped as Catalpa clay.

Previous Investigations

Site 41ML160 was recorded in 1984, at which time the lake level was lower than normal at 450 ft (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:87–91, 209–210). Initial investigation included inspection of a 120-m stretch of cutbank, where 20–25 mussel shells, 5–10 burned rocks, 2 pieces of debitage, and a few animal bones were observed at various depths between 1.0 and 3.5 m below the surface in the 6-m-high cutbank. One mussel shell fragment exhibited an intentionally modified edge and was collected, as was a bone fragment identified later as a thoracic vertebra of a deer. Subsequent investigations included the cleaning and profiling of a 2-m-wide section of the cutbank in a location where 1–2 m of the upper deposits had been lost to slumping. Two stratigraphic zones were identified in this profile. The upper one extended to 1.3 m below the top of the profile and consisted of grayish brown silty clay loam, with a lens of mussel shells and charcoal flecks at 0.3 m above the base of the deposit. It was separated from the lower zone, consisting of culturally sterile alternating deposits of grayish brown clayey silt and light brown sandy silt to 1.9 m, by 2–8 cm of oxidized organic clay that also appeared to be culturally sterile.

Site Re-Location and Condition Assessment

Site 41ML160 was re-located by boat in 1999. Investigation of this site was limited to inspection of 150 m of the cutbank; no shovel tests were excavated because of the depth of the cultural deposits. The lake level was 455 ft, and the exposed cutbank extended about 4.5 m above the water. A large gravel bar recorded in 1984 as running northeast-southwest parallel to the cutbank has shifted since that time; it is now approximately 20 m closer to the cutbank. A smaller gravel bar has formed adjacent to the cutbank near the bend in the river.

The site is densely wooded with junipers, oaks, and greenbriers. While thick vegetation can sometimes anchor soils in place, it appears that slumping of the point bar deposits, especially the upper 2 m, has continued since 1984. Burned rocks, mussel shells, and bones were observed in the cutbank at a depth of approximately 3 m below the surface. The two natural stratigraphic zones recorded in 1984 are visible with some discoloration to Zone 2, probably because of the fluctuating lake level. A GPS reading taken on the river just west of the site yielded a UTM coordinate of N3498834 E659871.

Recommendations

Site 41ML160 contains archeological remains in Holocene alluvial deposits that appear to be well stratified. Sites in such contexts have the potential to yield high-resolution data sets that can be isolated into discrete components and dated. If the components contain sufficient quantities of cultural materials to permit confident interpretations, ideally including faunal and macrobotanical remains as well as features and artifacts, then they offer the promise of contributing important information for addressing a variety of research topics. Additional testing would be needed to make this determination.

41ML161

Setting

Site 41ML161 is an undated prehistoric site situated on a high alluvial surface on the east side of the South Bosque River valley, south of where Hog Creek enters Waco Lake from the west (see Figure 4). Just to the south is an unnamed tributary to the South Bosque that now forms a narrow inlet of the lake. About 100 m east of the site, the terrace containing the site meets the base of the steep colluvial slope. While the elevation of the terrace (470–480 ft) suggests that it may date to the Pleistocene, the presence of Late Prehistoric cultural materials well below the surface (see Previous Investigations) indicates that some Holocene deposition has occurred, perhaps as a result of slopewash from higher surfaces to the north and east. Soils are mapped as Houston

clay. Elm, oak, and juniper trees dominate the wooded slope of the site area. Cultural materials were observed at ca. 465–470 ft; prior to inundation, the South Bosque floodplain to the west was at an elevation of ca. 440 ft.

Previous Investigations

When recorded in 1984, 41ML161 was exposed over an area of 25x15 m in several gullies eroded into the steep slope above the tributary (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:210–211). Surface inspection yielded a Scallorn point, a Young point, debitage, burned rocks, mussel shells, and 17 identifiable bone fragments (mostly deer). A single shovel test placed 10–15 m north of the eroded shore was excavated to a depth of 60 cm, but it did not produce any cultural materials. The soil profile for this test consisted of 50 cm of yellowish brown clay with limestone gravels topped by 10 cm of grayish brown clay loam. A 90-cm-wide profile cut at the head of one of the gullies less than 10 m west of the shovel test revealed the following: 0–57 cm—yellowish brown clay with small limestone gravels; 57–97 cm—slightly gray to yellowish brown clay with charcoal flecks, burned rocks, and a few flakes; and 97–145 cm—the same as the overlying zone with increased cultural materials, including faunal remains, an Alba point, and a burned rock concentration at 114 cm.

Site Re-Location and Condition Assessment

Site 41ML161 was re-located by boat in 1999. Dramatic changes have occurred to the site and its terrain since it was recorded in 1984. The narrow inlet has been choked by substantial amounts of flood debris (branches, felled trees, modern garbage, etc.). Flooding also is evident on the terrace surface in the form of flattened vegetation and modern construction refuse. Erosional activity has occurred from slopewash, mainly into the gullies. The area where the profile cut was placed (below the crest of the slope and at the head of one of the gullies) was not re-located. In fact, extremely thick vegetation obscured most of the slope, and no cultural materials were observed. No testing was conducted because the 1984 investigations showed that the cultural materials are buried

beneath ca. 60 cm of sterile overburden, which is beyond the reach of shovel testing in these clayey deposits. The GPS unit was unable to acquire the satellite data necessary to generate a UTM position, probably due to interference from trees overhanging the deeply entrenched channel.

Recommendations

Site 41ML161 was recommended for further investigations in 1985 because of the presence of apparently intact cultural deposits at 57 to 145 cm in the profile cut, with the diagnostic arrow points suggesting that these materials represent a discrete Late Prehistoric Austin phase component (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:211). The presence of such a component could not be confirmed in 1999 due to dense vegetation and extensive flood debris. Nonetheless, based on the original site recording data, it appears that 41ML161 may contain archeological remains in stratified Holocene colluvial (?) deposits. Sites in such contexts have the potential to yield high-resolution data sets. If a discrete component is present and if sufficient quantities of cultural materials to permit confident interpretations, ideally including faunal and macrobotanical remains as well as features and artifacts, are present, then the site offers the promise of contributing important information for addressing a variety of research topics. Additional testing would be needed to make this determination.

41ML162

Setting

Site 41ML162 is a multicomponent prehistoric site with deep, stratified cultural deposits. It is situated in Holocene alluvial and colluvial deposits on the right bank of the North Bosque River (see Figure 4). The Holocene terrace surface rises from an elevation of ca. 458 ft along the lakeshore to ca. 470 ft on a rise at the southern valley wall, where colluvium from the adjacent slopes to the south appears to be present. Two intermittent tributaries to the North Bosque mark the western and eastern boundaries of the site, which covers an area of ca. 160x50 m. A moderately dense forest of oak, elm, pecan, and hackberry trees covers the site

area, in addition to a thick understory of greenbriers and poison oak. Soils are mapped as Catalpa clay.

Previous Investigations

Site 41ML162 was recorded and tested in 1984 (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:82–87, 211–213). Cultural materials noted on the surface included sparse burned rocks, mussel shells, and debitage exposed in animal burrows and tree throws. Subsurface investigations consisted of three shovel tests and a single 1x2-m test pit. Shovel Test 1, excavated to 35 cm, was on the rise near the base of the upland slope. The sediments consisted of dark brown organically stained clay loam containing midden deposits with burned rocks, mussel shells, charcoal, bones, and a conch columella shell bead. Shovel Test 2 was ca. 10 m north of Shovel Test 1, closer to the river but still on the rise at the base of the upland slope. The first 30 cm of this test contained sterile clay loam. Below this to a depth of at least 60 cm were midden deposits similar to those in the first test. The third test was ca. 10 m farther downslope, on the Holocene terrace proper. The test was excavated through 40 cm of culturally sterile clay loam into a limestone gravel deposit that was at least 15 cm thick; these gravels represent a filled channel.

Because no cutbanks were available for inspection, a test pit was excavated to explore the possibility of deeply buried components. This unit was 8–10 m west of Shovel Tests 2 and 3. The northern half was dug to a depth of 150 cm, while the southern half reached a depth of 210 cm. It was removed in 30-cm levels, with 25–75 percent of the fill screened to recover cultural materials.

Nine stratigraphic zones were identified, with the density of cultural debris being greatest in Zone 6. Zones 1 and 2 consisted of dark grayish brown silty clay loam (no cultural materials) to an average depth of 34 cm; Zones 3 and 3a consisted predominantly of limestone gravels (with small quantities of burned rocks, mussel shells, charcoal, and debitage) to an average depth of 55 cm; Zone 4 was a brown silty clay loam (with very small amounts of burned rocks, mussel shells, and debitage) to an average depth of 76 cm; Zone 5 contained poorly sorted and uncompacted limestone gravels (with

minimal cultural materials) to an average depth of 145 cm; Zone 6 consisted of dark grayish brown silty clay loam (with abundant cultural materials) and interdigitated with Zone 5 between depths of ca. 69 and 150 cm; Zone 7 consisted of light brown clay with numerous calcium carbonate concretions (with minimal cultural materials) at ca. 107–137 cm; Zone 8 consisted of limestone gravels mixed with clay (with minimal cultural materials) at ca. 132–150 cm; and Zone 9 consisted of very compact, mottled brown/grayish brown clay (with slight amounts of burned rocks, mussel shells, and debitage) to at least 210 cm. The Zone 6 cultural deposit contained burned rocks, mussel shells, bones, chipped stone debitage and tools, burned clay, charcoal, and two Late Archaic diagnostics (a Marcos dart point and an Erath biface). Part of this deposit, recorded as Zone 6a, consisted of a concentration of burned rocks along with a very high density of mussel shells, bones, charcoal, and debitage; it was interpreted as the edge of a midden or hearth area.

Site Re-Location and Condition Assessment

Site 41ML162 was re-located in 1999. Recent flooding has deposited substantial quantities of tree branches and modern debris on the northern portion of the site nearest the lakeshore. The small inlet recorded in 1984 as the western boundary of the site was easily re-located, as was a fence line near the eastern edge of the site. A dirt road shown next to the fence on the 1984 map is completely overgrown.

Surface visibility at this site is extremely poor, and poison oak, fallen trees, and leaf litter made surface inspection for cultural materials impossible. Two shovel tests were excavated at the southern end of the site on the rise at the base of the upland slope between elevations of ca. 460 and 470 ft. Shovel Test 99-1 was excavated in 20-cm levels to a depth of 40 cm. Level 1, comprised of a dark brown clay loam with 2-cm limestone rocks, produced only mussel shell fragments. Level 2 yielded a similar soil type and quantities of mussel shell fragments, but larger limestone cobbles (>6 cm) were noted at a depth of 35 to 40 cm. Shovel Test 99-2 also was excavated to 40 cm; it produced several

pieces of burned limestone and a few mussel shell fragments. The soil was comprised of dark brown clay loam. No cultural materials were observed on the surface. A GPS reading taken at the top of the steep upland slope just south of the site yielded a UTM coordinate of N3496715 E662325.

Recommendations

The 1984 investigations (Prikryl and Jackson 1985) suggest that 41ML162 has the potential to yield important information. Holocene alluvial deposits such as those in which at least the northern part of the site occurs are conducive to the recovery of archeological remains that can be isolated into discrete components, and colluvial deposits, such as those that appear to be present in the southern part of the site close to the valley wall, may encompass discrete components as well. With diagnostics from stratified deposits indicating occupation during at least the Late Archaic period, along with preserved faunal remains and materials suitable for radiocarbon dating, 41ML162 appears to present an excellent opportunity for studies of both technological variation and resource procurement along the North Bosque River. Additional testing would be required to determine this with certainty.

41ML163

Setting

Site 41ML163 is an undated prehistoric site situated at an elevation of 465 to 470 ft on a high terrace near the base of an upland slope on the east side of the South Bosque River valley across from where Hog Creek enters Waco Lake (see Figure 4). Prior to inundation, the floodplain of the South Bosque to the west lay at an elevation of ca. 430 to 440 ft. The site is on an intermittent tributary to the South Bosque, ca. 3–5 m above the channel of the stream. Based on elevation, the landform containing the site may be partly a remnant of a Pleistocene terrace, but it appears that Holocene colluvium is present as well. Soils are mapped as rough broken land. Vegetation includes dense junipers, mesquites, elms, and prickly pears.

Previous Investigations

Site 41ML163 was located and recorded in 1984 (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:213–214). A surface survey yielded a single chert flake and several burned limestone fragments in a 6x10-m area on an eroded slope at the southeastern edge of the terrace. A face 1–2 m wide was shovel cleaned from the top of the slope at 470 ft to the base at 465 ft. The cleaned area revealed a homogeneous deposit of dark brown silty clay loam. At a depth of 15 cm, one large fragment of bison or cow bone was recovered. At a depth of 97 cm, a concentration of five burned rocks was exposed surrounded by a few flecks of charcoal and a small amount of reddened burned sediment.

Site Re-Location and Condition Assessment

The general area of 41ML163 was re-located in 1999, but the eroding slope containing the cultural materials could not be identified. The current vegetation is comprised of thick juniper, elm, and mesquite trees, creating poor visibility. Along the terrace slope above the intermittent stream, many trees have been felled by recent floods. It is possible that the uprooting of these trees destroyed or disturbed the burned rock Feature recorded in 1984. A 50-m length of the upland slope base was surveyed in an attempt to locate cultural features exposed by flooding, but none were observed. No tests were excavated because the reported depth of the one possible Feature observed in 1984 is beyond the reach of shovel testing in such clayey sediments. A GPS reading taken in the vicinity yielded a UTM coordinate of N3487132 E 666801.

Recommendations

Site 41ML163 originally was recommended for further work to assess its eligibility for National Register listing. The hearth exposed at a depth of 97 cm was thought to be suggestive of deeply buried cultural deposits extending into an uneroded portion of the terrace (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:214). Since 1984, extensive flooding has taken place, and the subsequent uprooting of trees has severely impacted the area. This disturbance, along with the sparseness of materials observed in 1984, suggests

that 41ML163 has a limited potential to contribute important information.

41ML179

Setting

Site 41ML179 consists of the structural remains of a farmstead established by Nicholas and Jennett Sneed in 1866. It is situated at an elevation of 460 to 462 ft on a higher alluvial surface, probably representing a Pleistocene terrace, on the north side of Hog Creek near where the creek enters Waco Lake (see Figure 4). The site is ca. 75 m northeast of the creek. Vegetation in the area consists of pecan, oak, elm, bois d'arc, and juniper trees with a thick understory of greenbriers and shrubs. Soils are mapped as Patrick clay.

Previous Investigations

Site 41ML179 was recorded, shovel tested, and subjected to archival investigation in 1984 (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:229–231). Limestone and sandstone rocks, possibly representing foundation piers, were noted along with sparse historic artifacts over a 115x35-m area. A clearing with a concentration of building stones and a mound of limestone rubble at the eastern end of this area were interpreted as representing the former housesite.

Two shovel tests were excavated. The first was at the western end of the site and was excavated to a depth of 30 cm. The soil was clayey, and artifacts (one ironstone sherd and one bottle glass fragment) were recovered only from the first 15 cm. The second test was just east of the limestone rubble mound at the eastern end of the site and was excavated to a depth of 23 cm. Recovered artifacts included ironstone sherds, bottle and window glass fragments, a cut nail, and miscellaneous metal fragments.

Archival research revealed that the site occupies land that was once part of a 743-acre tract owned by William Badger, who sold portions of his estate to the Corps of Engineers in 1962. Badger acquired the land from Josephine McLennan, who inherited the property from her father, Neil McLennan. McLennan bought the land tract in 1877 from Nicholas and Jennett Sneed after their home

(which the site's structural remains apparently represent) burned in 1877. The home was not rebuilt after the fire.

Site Re-Location and Condition Assessment

Site 41ML179 was re-located in 1999 and found to be in much the same condition as originally reported. No sign of additional disturbance or impacts was noted. Both the mound and building stones were identified, and some of the building stones were lying flat and arranged in an alignment, suggesting that they represent an intact building foundation feature. Very little in the way of a surface artifact scatter was observed. A GPS reading taken on Hog Creek just west of the site yielded a UTM coordinate of N3487356 E664194.

Two shovel tests were excavated near the rubble mound to assess site integrity and date the deposits. As with the original shovel tests, brown clay loam soils were present to a depth of 30 cm below the surface. Shovel Test 99-1 yielded green transfer-printed whiteware ($n = 5$), undecorated ironstone ($n = 1$), aqua container glass ($n = 2$), window glass ($n = 1$), aqua glass slag ($n = 5$), porcelain buttons ($n = 2$), cut nails ($n = 17$), tin can fragments ($n = 2$), and a wire fragment ($n = 1$). Shovel Test 99-2 yielded undecorated ironstone ($n = 2$), brown container glass ($n = 2$), and clear container glass ($n = 6$).

These results are extremely informative. First, all artifacts are consistent with the suggested period of occupation, 1866–1877. No intrusive or later artifacts were recovered. A good range of diagnostic domestic and architectural artifacts is present. Second, copious evidence of fire was recovered. Several ceramic sherds have scorch marks, melted glass is present, and one of the porcelain buttons has been partially warped due to exposure to fire. Again, these results are consistent with the archival data. Finally, as recovered in the shovel tests, the artifacts appear to be in situ. The five sherds of transfer-printed whiteware were uncovered lying adjacent to one another and all sherds crossmend, suggesting that they were lying where they fell when fire destroyed the house. Thus, the indication is that an intact, buried component that is discrete in time and space is present at 41ML179.

Recommendations

Based on the archival and archeological evidence, 41ML179 is a ca. 1866–1877 farmstead that was destroyed by fire and never reoccupied. The site appears to be relatively undisturbed, containing structural features and a buried deposit with diagnostic materials. Based on its age, content, and condition, it appears to have the capacity to yield valuable information about the important topic of post-Civil War settlement in the Bosque River valley. Additional test excavations would be required to make this determination with certainty.

41ML180

Setting

Site 41ML180 consists of the remains of a historic housesite and the former location of the Primm Cemetery. It is on the north bank of Hog Creek overlooking the upper part of the Hog Creek inlet on Waco Lake. It lies at an elevation of ca. 460 to 463 ft on a higher alluvial surface that is probably a Pleistocene terrace. The shore of the lake is ca. 25 m to the south. Vegetation in the area consists of dense oak, hackberry, and elm woods with a thick understory of grass, weeds, and poison oak. Soils are mapped as Patrick clay, and these overlie gravel conglomerate.

Previous Investigations

Site 41ML180 was recorded, tested, and researched archivally in 1984 (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:231–232). A 25-m² clearing near the center of the site was recorded as containing a brick-lined well and a scatter of ceramic, glass, and metal artifacts. At the northwestern end of the site, a former cemetery location is north of a dirt road. The Primm Cemetery was relocated when the Corps of Engineers acquired the property in the early 1960s. The cemetery contained 15 unmarked graves. All of the interred had been buried between 1904 and 1932 and were of Mexican descent. In 1984, the former gravesites were marked by shallow depressions within an L-shaped area measuring ca. 40x30 m.

Two shovel tests were excavated, since poor ground visibility prohibited surface inspection in most areas. One test was 10 m south of the cemetery. No cultural materials were recovered.

The soil consisted of a dark grayish brown gravelly clay loam with solid limestone gravels at a depth of 15 cm. The second shovel test was at the southern edge of the possible house clearing. It was excavated to a depth of 15 cm, with a soil profile similar to that of Shovel Test 1. A wire nail, a wire fragment, and a window glass fragment were found at 0–15 cm.

Archival research revealed that this site once was part of the Badger Ranch (as was 41ML179). The McLennan and Badger families had utilized the land as a ranch since the 1870s. The Mexican people buried at the Primm Cemetery most likely were ranch hands or their children, and the housesite may be the remains of a ranch worker's home (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:232).

Site Re-Location and Condition Assessment

When revisited in 1999, the recorded features of the site were re-located, although they had suffered somewhat from the passage of time as vegetation has encroached. The well is now completely filled in, and the location is marked by a shallow depression surrounded by a 5-m-diameter scatter of bricks. What originally was reported as the possible house location now is not well defined. The only other surface feature noted was a light scatter of artifacts that includes whiteware, unmarked bricks, window glass, and metal roofing material. All artifacts observed are of twentieth-century origin. No additional shovel tests were excavated because of the recent age of the site. A GPS reading taken on Hog Creek just south of the site yielded a UTM coordinate of N3487663 E664906.

Recommendations

Site 41ML180 is an ephemeral twentieth-century site, of which little survives. The only culturally significant component, the Primm Cemetery, has been removed from the property. Originally, it was suggested that the site had high research potential because of its "ethnic affiliation" (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:232). Although the study of a Mexican occupation could be important in some contexts, this particular site does not retain sufficient characteristics to address that research issue

because of its recent age, low integrity, and uncertain associations. As a result, site 41ML180 does not have the capacity to contribute important information.

41ML185

Setting

Site 41ML185 is an undated prehistoric site buried in Holocene alluvium along the south bank of the North Bosque River just downstream from Davis Branch; it is beneath and adjacent to the FM 185 bridge over the upper end of Waco Lake (see Figure 4). The terrace containing the site lies at an elevation of ca. 458–460 ft, while the floodplain just to north was at ca. 440 ft prior to inundation by the lake. Vegetation near the stream banks includes pecan, oak, and hackberry trees, however, much of the site beneath the bridge supports grasses. Soils are mapped as Catalpa clay and clay loam.

Previous Investigations

Site 41ML185 was recorded and subjected to minimal testing in 1984 (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:236–237). Prehistoric materials were noted over a distance of ca. 220 m in 2 to 3-m-high cutbanks when the lake level was below its normal conservation pool level due to drought. Debitage, burned rocks, bones, and mussel shells were observed, particularly at the confluence of the North Bosque River and Davis Branch. Three burned rock features were noted near the downstream end, one which had been modified by fishermen to accommodate fire.

Cutbank exposures indicated that two buried zones of cultural materials might be present in the central part of the site. Two profile cuts were cleaned along the cutbank, one near the center of the site under the highway bridge (Profile Cut 1) and the other just to the west immediately downstream from where Davis Branch enters the lake (Profile Cut 2). Four stratigraphic zones were identified. Zone 1, about 60 cm thick in Profile Cut 1 and 20 cm thick in Profile Cut 2, was comprised of dark brown clay loam mixed with concrete and modern debris. A mottled reddish brown clay in Profile Cut 1 extended from 60 cm to the water table at 2.5 m below the surface and was labeled Zone 2. Lenses of cultural materials were

recorded within Zone 2 at 70–80 cm and 175–195 cm. Zone 2 was absent in Profile Cut 2, which instead had a dark grayish brown silty clay labeled Zone 3 extending from 20 to 80 cm; Zone 3 contained sparse prehistoric artifacts. Immediately downstream from the profile, Zone 3 contained two lenses of cultural materials between 40 and 78 cm. Zone 4, a tan-brown silty clay, extended from 80 to 115 cm below the surface only in Profile Cut 2; it yielded one mussel shell.

Site Re-Location and Condition Assessment

Site 41ML185 was re-located in 1999. A surface survey of the site area yielded two artifacts: one chert flake was found about 5 m south of a mussel shell cluster in the cutbank ca. 10 m west of the bridge, and one chert flake was found near the water line at the North Bosque River/Davis Branch confluence. Because the lake was at its normal conservation pool level of 455 ft, the extensive cutbanks visible in 1984 were inundated. Impacts to the site since 1984 appear to have been limited. For example, the presence of willow trees in the same position in 1984 and 1999 near the eastern edge of the site indicates that shoreline erosion has not been extensive. However, the site area has suffered from the construction of the FM 185 bridge and use of the area as a boat launching facility and for fishing. Gravel has been dumped on the shore directly beneath the bridge, the shore immediately downstream from the bridge has been disturbed badly by construction and use of a boat ramp, and the upper part of the terrace in the vicinity has been disturbed by earthmoving and vehicle traffic. A GPS reading taken near the center of the site yielded a UTM coordinate of N3497226 E661830.

The bank of Davis Branch is heavily wooded and covered in a dense understory of Johnsongrass and poison oak. Two shovel tests were excavated in this area. Shovel Test 99-1 was placed approximately 60 m south of the North Bosque/Davis Branch confluence, 10 m from the shoreline. This area was recorded in 1984 as yielding significant amounts of burned rocks and mussel shell fragments along the cutbanks. The shovel test was excavated to a depth of 40 cm, consisted entirely of gray clay loam, and produced no cultural materials. Shovel Test 99-2 was placed 10 m southwest of Shovel Test 99-1 parallel to the

shoreline. The test similarly produced no artifacts and a soil matrix of gray clay loam. It is likely that the cultural deposits in this area are too deeply buried to be exposed through shovel testing.

Recommendations

Site 41ML185 was assessed in 1984 as having a high research potential because of the presence of intact, stratified cultural deposits and abundant features and faunal materials in Holocene alluvium (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:237). Sites in such contexts have the potential to yield high-resolution data sets that can be isolated into discrete components and dated. If the components contain sufficient quantities of cultural materials to permit confident interpretations, ideally including faunal and macrobotanical remains as well as features and artifacts, then they offer the promise of contributing important information for addressing a variety of research topics. While the upper deposits at 41ML185 have been disturbed to some extent, the lower deposits are likely to be intact and to have the capacity to contribute important information. Additional testing would be required to make this determination.

41ML186

Setting

Site 41ML186 is an undated, deeply buried prehistoric site on the south bank of the North Bosque River, just upstream from the old Eichelburger Crossing bridge near the upper end of Waco Lake (see Figure 4). It is situated within Holocene alluvium, the surface of which has an elevation of ca. 470 ft. Prior to inundation by the lake, the floodplain just to the north lay at ca. 450–460 ft. Vegetation consists of oak, elm, and pecan trees with a dense understory of junipers, greenbriers, and brush. Soils are mapped as Catalpa clay loam.

Previous Investigations

Site 41ML186 was first located during the geomorphological and archeological surveys undertaken in 1984 (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:96–98, 237–238). The lake level was 10 ft below normal when the site was first found and

5 ft below normal when the archeological crew returned to formally record the site. An examination of the cutbank revealed that the site extended for approximately 50 m, with most of the cultural materials in a 10–12-m-long stretch at the southwestern end. Two lenses of cultural materials were observed in this area. The first consisted of burned rocks, mussel shells, and charcoal at a depth of ca. 2.9 m below the ground surface, while the second consisted of a basin-shaped hearth and a 15-cm-thick zone with burned rocks, mussel shells, and charcoal at ca. 3.6 m. Another possible Feature consisting of a thin lens of burned sediment was noted at ca. 4.2 m. No artifacts were located within any of the lenses.

Site Re-Location and Condition Assessment

Site 41ML186 was re-located in 1999, at which time the lake was at its normal 455-ft conservation level. Investigations consisted of inspection of the ca. 4.5-m-high cutbank by boat. The cutbank is completely covered in greenbriers, brush, and poison oak and visibility is, therefore, limited. Approximately 3 m below the surface, a 20–30-cm-thick lens of burned rocks, mussel shells, and charcoal was observed in a section of the cutbank near the southwest corner of the site. This probably is one of the deposits recorded in 1984. Erosion from wave action appears to be minimal, and the condition of the site appears to have changed little since 1984. No shovel tests were excavated because of the depth of the cultural deposits. A GPS reading taken on the old Eichelburger Crossing bridge slightly northeast of the site yielded a UTM coordinate of N3498946 E660545.

Recommendations

Site 41ML186 has intact, stratified, deeply buried cultural deposits. Sites in such contexts have the potential to yield high-resolution data sets that can be isolated into discrete components and dated. If the components contain sufficient quantities of cultural materials to permit confident interpretations, ideally including faunal and macrobotanical remains as well as features and artifacts, then they offer the promise of

contributing important information for addressing a variety of research topics. Hence, 41ML186 appears to have the capacity to contribute important information. Additional testing would be needed to make this determination.

41ML187

Setting

Site 41ML187 is an undated prehistoric site on the south bank of the North Bosque River, upstream from the old Eichelburger Crossing bridge at the upper end of Waco Lake (see Figure 4). Cutbank exposures indicate that cultural materials are buried deeply within a gravelly point bar deposit, the surface of which is at an elevation of ca. 463 ft. Catalpa clay soils overlie the gravels on the landform. Oak, elm, pecan, and juniper trees dominate the vegetation, in addition to a thick understory of greenbriers and brush.

Previous Investigations

Site 41ML187 was located and recorded in 1984 (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:98–100, 238–239). Investigations consisted of a boat survey and profiling of the ca. 5-m-high cutbank. At the time, the lake level was below 450 ft. Cultural materials were observed at depths of 3.65–4.20 m and consisted of three patinated chert flakes, one with edge modification. The artifacts were situated in a 10-m-long, wedge-shaped clay lens lying within thick gravel deposits.

Three stratigraphic zones were recorded from the profile cut. Zone 1 consisted of dark grayish brown silty clay and extended from the ground surface to a depth of 2.05 m. Four thin gravel lenses were noted within this culturally sterile zone. The second zone, also sterile, consisted of gravels and extended to the water line at ca. 4.9 m, except where it encompassed Zone 3. Zone 3 was a lens of reddish brown clay within Zone 2; it was encountered at 3.65 m and was 60 cm thick. Three chert flakes were found, one with edge modification. None showed evidence of stream tumbling to suggest redeposition. The stratigraphy at 41ML187 was interpreted to suggest an *in situ* deposit of cultural materials at the upper end of a point bar (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:100).

Site Re-Location and Condition Assessment

Re-location of 41ML187 was not possible in 1999 because Waco Lake was at its normal 455-ft conservation pool level, well above the elevation (ca. 450 ft) of the cultural materials observed in 1984. Using field notes from the 1984 season, the approximate location of the site was determined, and it appears that the UTM plotting on file at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory is correct. A GPS reading in this area yielded a UTM coordinate of N3498861 E660470. Erosion in the site area appears to have been minimal, so it is likely that that the site remains deeply buried adjacent to the lakeshore. No shovel tests were excavated because of the depth of the cultural deposits.

Recommendations

Site 41ML187 appears to have intact, deeply buried cultural deposits in Holocene alluvium. Sites in such contexts have the potential to yield high-resolution data sets that can be isolated into discrete components and dated. If the components contain sufficient quantities of cultural materials to permit confident interpretations, ideally including faunal and macrobotanical remains as well as features and artifacts, then they offer the promise of contributing important information for addressing a variety of research topics. Hence, 41ML187 appears to have the capacity to contribute important information. Additional testing would be required to make this determination.

41ML190

Setting

Site 41ML190 is a buried, undated prehistoric site situated within Holocene alluvium on the south bank of the North Bosque River, immediately upstream from where Davis Branch enters Waco Lake (see Figure 4). The surface of the landform containing the site is at an elevation of ca. 459 ft, and the elevation of the floodplain to the north was ca. 440 ft prior to inundation. Vegetation consists of oak, elm, and juniper trees with a dense understory of brush and greenbriers. Soils are mapped as Catalpa clay and clay loam.

Previous Investigations

Site 41ML190 was located and recorded in 1984 when chert debitage, burned limestone, mussel shells, and a possible hearth Feature were noted in the cutbanks of the North Bosque River and Davis Branch. The site was estimated to extend 85 m northeast-southwest by 60 m northwest-southeast. The majority of cultural materials were observed on the slopes of the Davis Branch cutbank at depths ranging from 50 to 150 cm. A burned rock concentration (Feature 1) was noted at a depth of 70 cm on Davis Branch 30 m southwest of its confluence with the river. Concentrations of mussel shells also were noted at the extreme western end of the site.

Site Re-Location and Condition Assessment

Site 41ML190 was re-located in 1999, and its cutbanks were examined for cultural materials and evidence of erosion. Investigations were limited to cutbank inspection, as the depths of the previously recorded cultural materials are greater than can be reached effectively with shovel testing. The slough recorded as running northwest-southeast across the landform in 1984 currently is full of flood debris. The cutbanks of both Davis Branch and the North Bosque River are completely overgrown with poison oak and weeds, severely limiting visibility. As a result, no cultural materials were found. Otherwise, however, the site appears much as it was described in 1984. There is no evidence for substantial erosional activity, and thus the cultural deposits observed in 1984 are likely to remain adjacent to the lakeshore. A GPS reading taken ca. 100 m west of the site (due to heavy woods on the site) yielded a UTM coordinate of N3497225 E661700.

Recommendations

Site 41ML190 originally was assessed as having a high research potential for subsistence studies relating to the exploitation of freshwater mussels (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:242). Further, it appears to have intact cultural deposits buried in Holocene alluvium. Sites in such contexts have the potential to yield

high-resolution data sets that can be isolated into discrete components and dated. If the components contain sufficient quantities of cultural materials to permit confident interpretations, ideally including faunal and macro-botanical remains as well as features and artifacts, then they offer the promise of contributing important information for addressing a variety of research topics. Hence, 41ML190 appears to have the capacity to contribute important information. Additional testing would be required to make this determination.

41ML192

Setting

Site 41ML192 is represented by three undated burned rock hearths associated with scattered debitage. It is located on a high alluvial/colluvial landform near the base of the upland slope on the east side of Waco Lake (see Figure 4). The landform slopes up from the shore to an elevation of 470 ft; prior to inundation, the floodplain of the South Bosque River to the west was at ca. 430 ft. Today, the area is in a developed Corps of Engineers park on a small peninsula between the right bank of a small intermittent creek and the left bank of an even smaller tributary. Soils are mapped as Houston clay. Vegetation in the area includes cottonwoods, willows, junipers, elms, and short grasses.

Previous Investigations

Site 41ML192 was located and recorded in 1984 when the lake level was at 450 ft (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:102–105, 243–244). Initial investigations included inspection of shoreline cutbanks, the beach below the normal pool level of 455 ft, and the ground surface above the cutbanks. Three concentrations of burned rocks were designated Features 1–3. Features 1 and 2 were found 130 cm apart in a cutbank at depths of 175–190 cm. One chert core and one chert chip were found nearby. Feature 3 was found on the beach 55 m to the northwest of the first two, with 10 pieces of lithic debitage noted nearby. A small scatter of flakes also was noted 25 m east of Feature 3. Additional investigations included the cleaning and recording of a profile that encompassed Feature 1 in an attempt to

define a midden zone associated with it. The profile did not yield evidence of a midden zone, however, and neither charcoal nor artifacts were recovered.

Site Re-Location and Condition Assessment

Located within Koehne Park, 41ML192 was re-located and assessed in 1999, with the lake elevation at the time being 455 ft. While the area was a park at the time of the initial site recording, extensive development appears to have taken place between 1984 and 1999. The routing of park roads and the construction of concrete-based picnic tables have adversely impacted the peninsula. In addition, wave action has considerably eroded the shoreline. Riprap has been placed along the shore to prevent erosion. As a result, inspection of cutbanks was not possible. Visibility on the ground surface was minimal largely as a result of thick grass, concrete from the picnic area parking lot, and concrete picnic table bases. None of the three features recorded in the 1984 investigation were located, nor were any other cultural materials. No shovel tests were excavated because of the extent of disturbance. A GPS reading taken in the center of the peninsula yielded a UTM coordinate of N3490642 E669155.

Recommendations

Site 41ML192 was considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places based on the possibility that it could contribute to geoarcheological, settlement pattern, and subsistence practice studies in a high alluvial/colluvial setting (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:244). Unfortunately, erosion and park development appear to have eliminated the possibility of locating intact deposits. It is likely that the peninsula has eroded several meters to the southeast as a direct result of wave action. Corps of Engineers personnel verified that erosion of government property along this portion of the lake has been substantial, notwithstanding their efforts to curb the erosion by the placement of riprap. In light of the observed disturbance, 41ML192 appears to have a limited potential to contribute important information.

41ML193

Setting

Site 41ML193 consists of two undated prehistoric components buried in Holocene alluvium on the east bank of the South Bosque River near the southern end of Waco Lake (see Figure 4). The surface of the lower alluvial landform containing the site has an elevation of ca. 461 ft; prior to inundation, the modern floodplain to the west lay at ca. 440 ft. Steep upland slopes lie just to the southeast, while an unnamed tributary enters the lake ca. 40 m north of the site. Vegetation includes cottonwood, willow, elm, and hackberry trees. Soils are mapped as Catalpa clay and Houston clay.

Previous Investigations

Site 41ML193 was first located during a boat survey of the South Bosque in 1984 (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:105–106, 244–245). Cultural materials (burned rocks, mussel shells, snail shells, and a rock hearth) were observed eroding out of a cutbank when the lake level was below normal (450 ft) due to drought. These materials extended for a distance of about 35 m. The 85-cm-diameter rock-lined hearth (Feature 1) was recorded at a depth of 3.2 m below the surface. It consisted of about 15 burned limestone rocks arranged in a single flat layer. Cultural materials near the hearth included an additional burned rock 10 cm above the hearth and a single chert flake within a gravel lens 5 cm below it. A second, higher component consisted of burned rocks and mussel shells at 1.75–1.90 m below the surface.

Three stratigraphic zones were identified in the cutbank. Zone 1 consisted of culturally sterile grayish brown clayey silt that extended from the surface to 1.75 m. A yellowish brown silty clay extending from 1.75 to 3.30 m was labeled Zone 2; this zone contained all of the recorded cultural materials. A third zone consisted entirely of gravels, contained no cultural materials, and extended below the water line.

Site Re-Location and Condition Assessment

Site 41ML193 was re-located by boat in 1999, with the lake at its normal 455-ft level.

Except for some light slumping of the lowest portion of the cutbank (a result of wave action), little or no damage has occurred since the site was recorded in 1984. Slightly above the water line approximately 10 m upstream from the small right bank tributary, a concentration of burned limestone was noted. It is possible that this Feature is the same one recorded in 1985. No testing was conducted since previous and current investigations indicate that the cultural deposits are deeply buried. The GPS unit was unable to acquire the satellite data necessary to generate a UTM position, probably due to interference from trees overhanging the deeply entrenched channel. The UTM position recorded on the site form and the position shown on the USGS topographic map on file at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory are reflective of the correct site location.

Recommendations

Site 41ML193 was considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places based on its research potential for studies of local chronology, subsistence, and settlement patterns (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:245). The site clearly has buried, stratified cultural materials in Holocene alluvium. Sites in such contexts have the potential to yield high-resolution data sets that can be isolated into discrete components and dated. If the components contain sufficient quantities of cultural materials to permit confident interpretations, ideally including faunal and macrobotanical remains as well as features and artifacts, then they offer the promise of contributing important information for addressing a variety of research topics. Hence, 41ML193 appears to have the capacity to contribute important information. Additional testing would be required to make this determination.

41ML194

Setting

Site 41ML194 is an undated prehistoric site deeply buried within Holocene alluvium on the north bank of the North Bosque River upstream from the upper end of Waco Lake (see Figure 4). The site appears to occupy a natural levee between the modern channel to the west and an

old filled channel ca. 150 m to the east-northeast; the surface of the landform has an elevation of ca. 470 ft. Vegetation consists of oak, pecan, elm, and juniper trees, with a thick understory of greenbriers and brush. Soils are mapped as Catalpa clay.

Previous Investigations

Site 41ML194 was located and recorded in 1984 (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:245–246). During a boat survey, burned rocks, mussel shells, and bone fragments were noted at depths of 3.0 to 3.75 m along ca. 85 m of cutbank. Approximately 3 m below the surface, a 10-cm-thick lens of horizontally bedded silt, clay, and gravel was noted as containing the majority of the cultural materials. Above the lens, clay or clay loam deposits were bedded horizontally. Beneath this lens, dipping beds of clay, silt, and gravel suggesting channel filling were observed; sparse, probably redeposited cultural materials were observed in these lower deposits.

Site Re-Location and Condition Assessment

Site 41ML194 was re-located by boat in 1999. Investigation of this site consisted only of cutbank inspection. No shovel tests were excavated because of the reported depth of the cultural deposits. A lens of burned rocks and mussel shells was noted along a ca. 50-m section of cutbank at the area recorded in 1984; bone fragments were not noted. The area appears to be fairly stable, with limited erosion since 1984. Thus, intact cultural deposits are likely to remain adjacent to the bank. The GPS unit was unable to acquire the satellite data necessary to generate a UTM position, probably due to interference from trees overhanging the deeply entrenched channel. The UTM position recorded on the site form and the position shown on the USGS topographic map on file at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory are indicative of the correct site location, however.

Recommendations

Site 41ML194 appears to contain intact, deeply buried, stratified cultural deposits. Sites in such contexts have the potential to yield high-resolution data sets that can be isolated into

discrete components and dated. If the components contain sufficient quantities of cultural materials to permit confident interpretations, ideally including faunal and macrobotanical remains as well as features and artifacts, then they offer the promise of contributing important information for addressing a variety of research topics. Hence, 41ML194 appears to have the capacity to contribute important information. Additional testing would be required to make this determination.

41ML195

Setting

Site 41ML195 is an undated prehistoric site buried in Holocene alluvium on the north bank of the North Bosque River upstream from the upper end of Waco Lake (see Figure 4). The site appears to occupy a natural levee or point bar, the surface of which is at an elevation of ca. 470 ft, between the modern channel to the south and an old partially filled channel ca. 200 m to the north. Vegetation consists of a dense oak, pecan, elm, and juniper forest with a thick understory of brush and greenbriers. Soils are mapped as Catalpa clay.

Previous Investigations

Site 41ML195 was located and recorded in 1984 (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:246). Investigations were limited to inspection of a 6–7-m-high cutbank, where cultural materials were observed over a distance of ca. 60 m. Scattered mussel shell fragments and one chert flake were noted at 70–80 cm below the surface, and another lens of mussel shells and burned rocks was observed at ca. 3 m. Both lenses were recorded as dipping down to the east. Scattered mussel shell fragments, but no artifacts, were noted between the lenses.

Site Re-Location and Condition Assessment

Site 41ML195 was re-located by boat in 1999. The cutbank, with the Waco Lake conservation pool at its normal 455-ft level, was approximately 5.5 m high. Visibility was generally good, except for the upper 20 cm where poison oak and various weeds partially obscured

the bank. Mussel shell fragments were observed in the cutbank around 80 cm below the surface. A second lens of mussel shells approximately 5 cm thick was noted at a depth of 3 m, extending for a distance of about 40 m. Some evidence of erosion from wave action was noted, but intact cultural deposits apparently still exist. No shovel tests were excavated because of the depth of the cultural deposits. A GPS reading point taken on the river near the center of the site yielded a UTM coordinate of N3497742 E658493.

Recommendations

Site 41ML195 appears to contain intact, deeply buried, stratified cultural deposits. Sites in such contexts have the potential to yield high-resolution data sets that can be isolated into discrete components and dated. If the components contain sufficient quantities of cultural materials to permit confident interpretations, ideally including faunal and macrobotanical remains as well as features and artifacts, then they offer the promise of contributing important information for addressing a variety of research topics. Hence, 41ML195 appears to have the capacity to contribute important information. Additional testing would be required to make this determination.

41ML197

Setting

Site 41ML197 is an undated prehistoric site represented by a sparse scatter of debitage in a 40x35-m area in a formerly cultivated field. It is situated on a high, probably Pleistocene, alluvial surface at an elevation of ca. 460 ft on the west bank of the South Bosque River, south-southwest of where Hog Creek enters Waco Lake (see Figure 4). Approximately 100 m south-southwest of the site is an older alluvial landform that is ca. 5 m higher in elevation. A shallow tributary channel 60 m east of the site may represent an old channel of the river. Prior to inundation, the floodplain of the river was at an elevation of ca. 440 ft. The site lies in a cleared grassy field with willows and tall weeds along the shore and in low areas to the north. Soils are mapped as Lewisville clay.

Previous Investigations

Site 41ML197 was recorded and tested in 1984 (Prikryl and Jackson 1984:87-89, 247-258). A surface survey indicated that lithic debris was concentrated at the eastern edge of the site, where disturbance from terracing had occurred. Chert flakes also were noted at the north end of the site in an eroded area. Two shovel tests were excavated in an attempt to determine the site boundaries. Shovel Test 1 was at the northern end of the site near the concentration of chert flakes; it produced a total of four pieces of debitage at 0 to 45 cm. A second shovel test, placed at the southern end of the site, produced no cultural materials.

A 1x1-m test unit was excavated 7 m northwest of Shovel Test 1. Excavated in 10-cm levels, the unit produced lithic debitage and burned rocks. The debitage frequencies were as follows: Level 1, n = 19; Level 2, n = 26; Level 3, n = 39; Level 4, n = 7; Level 5, n = 6; Level 6, n = 2; and Level 7, n = 2. Four stratigraphic zones were identified in the unit profile. Zone 4 (0-26 cm) consisted of a dark brown silty loam and represented the plow zone. Zone 3 (26-39 cm) consisted of dark yellowish brown silty loam. Zone 2 was made up of brown silty loam. Encountered at 39 to 58 cm, Zone 1 consisted of gravel conglomerate.

Site Re-Location and Condition Assessment

Site 41ML197 was re-located by boat in 1999. Aside from disturbance related to flooding, as evidenced by flattened vegetation, felled trees and branches, and modern debris littering the area inland from the shore for a distance of approximately 50 m, the site appears to have changed little since 1984. No additional shovel tests were excavated because the previous excavations effectively defined the horizontal and vertical extent of the site. The GPS unit was unable to acquire the satellite data necessary to generate a UTM coordinate, probably due to interference from overhanging trees. The UTM coordinate recorded on the site form and the position shown on the USGS topographic map on file at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory indicate the correct location, however.

Recommendations

Site 41ML197 was assessed as having a high research potential due to the possible presence of intact deposits beneath the plow zone and the suspicion that at least some of the remains could be old, as indicated by the presence of patinated flakes (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:248). Upon review of the existing information, however, it appears that the site has a limited potential to contribute important information. Because the site is situated on a high, old landform with thin deposits, it probably would be difficult to identify and isolate components, especially given that the site could have been used over a long span of time. Further, the area has seen substantial disturbance from terracing, plowing, and flooding.

41ML199

Setting

Site 41ML199 is an undated prehistoric site buried in Holocene alluvium on the east bank of the South Bosque River near the southern end of Waco Lake (see Figure 4). The surface of the lower alluvial landform containing the site has an elevation of ca. 460 ft; prior to inundation, the modern floodplain to the west lay at ca. 440 ft. Steep upland slopes lie less than 200 m to the southeast, while an unnamed tributary enters the lake ca. 40 m south of the site. Vegetation above the cutbank consists of elm, hackberry, and cottonwood trees, and the cutbank itself is covered in poison oak and weeds. Soils are mapped as Catalpa clay and gravelly clay loam.

Previous Investigations

Site 41ML199 was located by boat and recorded in 1984 (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:250). The lake level was lower than normal (450 ft) at that time due to drought conditions, and the cutbank extended 2–3 m above the water line. Approximately 10–15 cm below the water level, a concentration of four to six burned rocks in a single layer was observed. Several flakes, mussel shell fragments, and burned rocks were noted just above the Feature for a distance of 20 to 25 m along the cutbank.

Site Re-Location and Condition Assessment

The landform containing 41ML199 was re-located by boat in 1999, but no cultural materials were observed because the lake level was higher (455 ft) than the materials recorded in 1984. No shovel testing was conducted since the previous investigations indicate that the cultural deposits are deeply buried. It appears that little damage has occurred to the site area since it was recorded in 1984. The GPS unit was unable to acquire the satellite data necessary to generate a UTM position, probably due to interference from trees overhanging the deeply entrenched channel. The UTM position recorded on the site form and the position shown on the USGS topographic map on file at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory are reflective of the correct site location.

Recommendations

Site 41ML199 was considered to be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places based on the likely presence of intact, buried, stratified cultural deposits (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:250). Sites in such contexts have the potential to yield high-resolution data sets that can be isolated into discrete components and dated. If the components contain sufficient quantities of cultural materials to permit confident interpretations, ideally including faunal and macrobotanical remains as well as features and artifacts, then they offer the promise of contributing important information for addressing a variety of research topics. Hence, 41ML199 appears to have the capacity to contribute important information. Additional testing would be required to make this determination.

41ML201

Setting

Site 41ML201 is an undated prehistoric site buried in and adjacent to Holocene levee deposits on the west side of Waco Lake south of Hog Creek (see Table 1). The surface elevation of the landform is 455–460 ft; prior to inundation, the South Bosque River floodplain to the east was at ca. 440 ft. Dense grasses and mesquite trees

cover the previously cultivated field in which the site lies, and the soils for this area are mapped as Catalpa clay.

Previous Investigations

Site 41ML201 was located during the 1984 geoarcheological studies of Waco Lake (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:251–252). Few surface indications of cultural materials were noted, except for a few burned rocks exposed in a dirt road. Investigation of the site consisted of the excavation of two backhoe trenches. The first was south of the burned rocks seen on the surface. Excavated to a depth of 2 m on a low ridge interpreted as a levee, burned rocks were noted in the backdirt, and burned rocks and a piece of debitage were seen in the wall at ca. 1.65 m. The second trench was ca. 25 m to the east, between the levee ridge and the lake shore. It was excavated to 1.35 m before the water table was encountered. The backdirt at 50 to 85 cm below the surface produced burned rocks, and burned rocks and a bone fragment were observed in the profile at 1.25 m.

Site Re-Location and Condition Assessment

Site 41ML201 was re-located by boat in 1999. Little change has occurred to the site area since it was recorded in 1984. The formerly cultivated field to the west currently is covered in waist-high and taller Johnsongrass. Moderate

evidence of flooding is apparent on the shore, although damage appears to be superficial. No shovel tests were excavated because the materials observed in 1984 were deeply buried. The GPS unit was unable to acquire the satellite data necessary to generate a UTM coordinate, probably due to interference from overhanging trees. The UTM coordinates recorded on the site form and the position shown on the USGS topographic map on file at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory reflect the correct location, however.

Recommendations

Site 41ML201 was considered likely to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places due to the presence of deeply buried, stratified deposits containing cultural materials, and further work was recommended (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:252). Sites in such contexts have the potential to yield high-resolution data sets that can be isolated into discrete components and dated. If the components contain sufficient quantities of cultural materials to permit confident interpretations, ideally including faunal and macrobotanical remains as well as features and artifacts, then they offer the promise of contributing important information for addressing a variety of research topics. Site 41ML201 appears to have the capacity to contribute important information, however, additional testing would be required to make this determination.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4

In 1984 and 1985, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers investigated a proposal to increase the water storage capacity at Waco Lake in McLennan County, Texas. This proposal included raising the conservation pool by 7 ft. Forty-one archeological sites in areas to be inundated by the raised conservation pool were assessed as eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (Prikryl and Jackson 1985). The purpose of the current study was to re-locate these 41 sites and 3 others not addressed in the 1984–1985 project, and assess their current condition and eligibility for listing in the National Register.

Eligibility for National Register listing was assessed based on the criteria established by the U.S. Department of the Interior. Cultural resources are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and thus worthy of avoidance, protection, or mitigation through data recovery, if they are significant in American history, architecture, engineering, or culture (National Park Service 1995:2). Significant properties are those that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high

artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

- D. that have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history [National Park Service 1995:2].

Criterion D usually is most relevant for prehistoric archeological resources, and it is against this criterion that the prehistoric sites reported in this volume are judged. Potentially, all four criteria may apply to historical resources. However, Criteria A, B, and D are most relevant to the historic sites reported here since they lack standing structures.

Twenty-five of the 41 sites considered eligible or potentially eligible in 1984 and 1985 and all 3 of those included in this report but not evaluated in the earlier project now are considered ineligible for National Register listing. In a few cases, sites that once appeared promising have been disturbed to the extent that they no longer have the capacity to yield important information. In most instances, however, the changes in the site assessments have more to do with the evolution of the National Register assessment process as practiced on cultural resources management projects in Texas rather than changes in the sites themselves. Many of the prehistoric sites recommended as being ineligible are on old, probably Pleistocene landforms with thin cultural deposits. Today, it is commonly recognized that such sites, which have the potential for multiple components that cannot be separated from one another, have a limited

capacity to yield data that could be used to answer important research questions (Martin 1998:7). For the historic sites, the changes in the assessments stem from the fact that many of the sites, in addition to having little integrity, date mostly or entirely to the twentieth century. As explained by Denton (1999:13–14), the current prevailing view at the Texas Historical Commission is that sites of such recent vintage seldom are considered eligible for the National Register based on their archeological data content.

PREHISTORIC SITES

Thirty sites with prehistoric components were reassessed in 1999. Two of these are considered eligible for the National Register, 14 are ineligible, and 14 are of unknown eligibility (Table 1).

National Register-Eligible Sites

Sites 41ML35 (Baylor) and 41ML37 (Britton) have been shown through moderately extensive excavations in the 1960s to have stratified cultural deposits in thick Holocene alluvium. With isolable components and limited erosion or other disturbance since they were last assessed in 1984, both sites retain the capacity to contribute important information concerning a variety of research topics.

The diagnostic artifacts from 41ML35 indicate multiple occupations ranging from the Middle Archaic period through the Late Prehistoric period. Deeply buried, stratified cultural deposits were located at depths of up to 3.6 m below the ground surface (Story and Shafer 1965). Stone-lined hearths, faunal remains, modified mussel shells, and lithic tools and debris were among the recovered cultural materials. In addition, Baylor is one of the few sites in the project area to produce ceramic sherds.

Site 41ML37, representing occupations during the Late Archaic period and probably earlier, provides excellent baseline data for comparison to multicomponent sites such as Baylor (Story and Shafer 1965). The primary value of the site lies in the fact that it has stratified cultural deposits to a depth of at least 3.0 m, with the remains of repeated episodes of occupation sealed by flood silts (Prikryl and Jackson 1985:115). Containing lithic tools and

debris, faunal remains, macrobotanical remains suitable for radiocarbon dating, and numerous features such as ash lenses, hearths, mussel shell concentrations, and a multiple dog burial, the site contains plentiful materials for cultural interpretations.

The Baylor and Britton sites have yielded, and through further investigations would continue to yield, important information on the prehistory of the Bosque River region. Among the research topics that the sites can contribute to are the following: refining the local chronology; understanding subsistence and settlement patterns through investigation of diet, resource scheduling, ranges of activities, group size, and duration of occupation; development of the various technologies through which Native Americans adapted to and manipulated their physical and cultural environments; and understanding sociocultural interaction, both intraregionally and extraregionally. While the surfaces of the landforms containing the sites apparently would not be inundated by the proposed raising of the lake level, both would be subject to adverse effects from increased bank erosion. Hence, it is recommended that data recovery excavations be undertaken at 41ML35 and 41ML37 if the project proceeds.

National Register-Ineligible Sites

Eleven of the 14 sites that are considered ineligible for National Register listing (41ML2, 41ML12, 41ML13, 41ML14, 41ML22, 41ML29, 41ML31, 41ML141, 41ML150, 41ML158, and 41ML197) are situated on high terraces that probably date to the Pleistocene. As shown in shovel tests excavated at 8 of the sites (the 3 sites without shovel tests have been destroyed by erosion and/or development) and 1x1-m test pits excavated at 5 of these sites in 1984, cultural materials are restricted to the upper 50 cm or less, probably occurring in redeposited colluvium, thin Holocene alluvium, or soils developed on in situ Pleistocene deposits. Given the great age of the landforms, the thinness of the deposits, and the fact that some sites have yielded diagnostic artifacts suggesting repeated occupations over a long time span, it is doubtful that discrete components could be isolated. Lacking discrete components, these sites do not have the capacity to contribute important information. Further, 7 of these sites (41ML2,

Table 1. Summary of preliminary National Register assessments and recommendations

Site	Component(s)	Setting	Condition	Preliminary NR Assessment	Anticipated Impacts*	Recommendation for Further Work
41ML2	prehistoric, multicomponent	higher alluvial terrace; thin Holocene deposits	eroded and disturbed by park development	not eligible	–	no further work
41ML12	prehistoric, multicomponent	higher alluvial terrace; thin Holocene deposits	eroded and disturbed by ATV traffic	not eligible	–	no further work
41ML13	prehistoric, multicomponent	higher alluvial terrace; thin Holocene deposits	shoreline erosion; otherwise little changed since 1984	not eligible	–	no further work
41ML14	prehistoric, undated	higher alluvial terrace; thin Holocene deposits	eroded and disturbed by earthmoving	not eligible	–	no further work
41ML22	prehistoric, multicomponent	higher alluvial terrace; thin Holocene deposits	shoreline erosion and continued impacts from park development; otherwise little changed since 1984	not eligible	–	no further work
41ML29	prehistoric, undated	higher alluvial terrace; thin Holocene deposits	destroyed	not eligible	–	no further work
41ML31	prehistoric, undated	higher alluvial terrace; thin Holocene deposits	destroyed	not eligible	–	no further work
41ML35	prehistoric, multicomponent	buried in thick Holocene alluvium (to 3.6 m)	appears little changed since 1984	eligible	bank erosion	data recovery excavations
41ML37	prehistoric, multicomponent	buried in thick Holocene alluvium (to 3.0+ m)	appears little changed since 1984	eligible	bank erosion	data recovery excavations
41ML64	prehistoric, multicomponent	buried in Holocene colluvium	destroyed by erosion since 1984	not eligible	–	no further work
41ML108	historic, twentieth-century military	in deep canyon surrounded by residential developments	continued gully erosion; otherwise little changed since 1984	not eligible	–	no further work
41ML135	prehistoric, Toyah phase; historic, nineteenth-century house?	buried in Holocene alluvium/colluvium (to 0.5–0.6 m)	appears little changed since 1984, although surface obscured by flood debris	unknown	inundation/bank erosion; historic component may not be impacted (based on elevation)	trenching and manual excavations to test prehistoric component; archival research and manual excavations to test historic component if it will be impacted

Table 1, continued

Site	Component(s)	Setting	Condition	Preliminary NR Assessment	Anticipated Impacts*	Recommendation for Further Work
41ML140	historic, nineteenth-twentieth-century Erath and McLennan housesites	higher alluvial terrace; thin Holocene deposits	little changed since 1984	unknown	bank erosion	manual test excavations, feature clearing, mapping, and archival research
41ML141	prehistoric, Archaic?	higher alluvial terrace; thin Holocene deposits	continued shoreline erosion; otherwise little changed since 1984	not eligible	—	no further work
41ML143	historic, twentieth-century house	higher alluvial terrace; thin Holocene deposits	bulldozed	not eligible	—	no further work
41ML144	historic, Speegleville Community; mostly twentieth century	higher alluvial terrace; thin Holocene deposits	varying amounts of disturbance	not eligible	—	no further work
41ML145	historic, twentieth-century house	higher alluvial terrace; thin Holocene deposits	bulldozed	not eligible	—	no further work
41ML146	historic, twentieth-century house	higher alluvial terrace; thin Holocene deposits	bulldozed	not eligible	—	no further work
41ML147	historic, twentieth-century house	higher alluvial terrace; thin Holocene deposits	bulldozed	not eligible	—	no further work
41ML148	historic, twentieth-century house	higher alluvial terrace; thin Holocene deposits	bulldozed	not eligible	—	no further work
41ML149	historic, twentieth-century house	higher alluvial terrace; thin Holocene deposits	bulldozed	not eligible	—	no further work
41ML150	prehistoric, multicomponent; historic, nineteenth-twentieth-century Speegle housesite	higher alluvial terrace; thin Holocene deposits	parts have been bulldozed and disturbed by historic activities; otherwise little changed since 1984	prehistoric component not eligible; historic component unknown	probably none (based on elevation)	manual test excavations, mapping, and archival research would be needed to test historic component, but site is above impact area
41ML151	historic, twentieth-century house	higher alluvial terrace; thin Holocene deposits	bulldozed	not eligible	—	no further work
41ML152	historic, twentieth-century house	higher alluvial terrace; thin Holocene deposits	bulldozed	not eligible	—	no further work
41ML153	historic, twentieth-century house	higher alluvial terrace; thin Holocene deposits	bulldozed	not eligible	—	no further work
41ML156	prehistoric, undated	Holocene alluvium (to 3.0 m)	continued shoreline erosion; otherwise little changed since 1984	unknown	inundation	testing is impractical (?) since site is mostly below 4.55 ft

Table 1, continued

Site	Component(s)	Setting	Condition	Preliminary NR Assessment	Anticipated Impacts*	Recommendation for Further Work
41ML158	prehistoric, undated	higher alluvial terrace; thin Holocene deposits	continued shoreline erosion; otherwise little changed since 1984	not eligible	–	no further work
41ML160	prehistoric, undated	buried in thick Holocene alluvium (to 3.5 m)	continued shoreline erosion; otherwise little changed since 1984	unknown	bank erosion	trenching and manual test excavations
41ML161	prehistoric, Austin phase	buried in Holocene colluvium? (to 1.5 m)	appears little changed since 1984, although surface obscured by flood debris	unknown	probably none (based on elevation)	trenching and manual test excavations would be needed for assessment, but site is above impact area
41ML162	prehistoric, multicomponent	buried in Holocene alluvium/colluvium (to 2.1+ m)	appears little changed since 1984	unknown	inundation	trenching and manual test excavations
41ML163	prehistoric, undated	buried in Holocene colluvium?	disturbed by flooding, erosion, and uprooted trees	not eligible	–	no further work
41ML179	historic, nineteenth-century house	higher alluvial terrace; thin Holocene deposits	appears little changed since 1984	unknown	inundation	manual test excavations and archival research
41ML180	historic, twentieth-century house and relocated cemetery	higher alluvial terrace; thin Holocene deposits	housesite is disturbed; cemetery has been relocated	not eligible	–	no further work
41ML185	prehistoric, undated	buried in thick Holocene alluvium (to 2.0 m)	upper deposits disturbed, but little changed since 1984	unknown	inundation	trenching and manual test excavations
41ML186	prehistoric, undated	buried in thick Holocene alluvium (to 3.6 m)	appears little changed since 1984	unknown	bank erosion	trenching and manual test excavations
41ML187	prehistoric, undated	buried in thick Holocene alluvium (at 3.7–4.2 m)	appears little changed since 1984	unknown	bank erosion	testing is impractical (?) since site is entirely below 455 ft.
41ML190	prehistoric, undated	buried in thick Holocene alluvium (to 1.5 m)	appears little changed since 1984	unknown	inundation	testing is impractical (?) since site is at 455 ft
41ML192	prehistoric, undated	buried in Holocene colluvium?	disturbed by erosion and park development	not eligible	–	no further work

Table 1, continued

Site	Component(s)	Setting	Condition	Preliminary NR Assessment	Anticipated Impacts*	Recommendation for Further Work
41ML193	prehistoric, undated	buried in thick Holocene alluvium (to 3.2 m)	appears little changed since 1984	unknown	inundation	testing is impractical (?) since site is entirely below 455 ft
41ML194	prehistoric, undated	buried in thick Holocene alluvium (to 3.75 m)	appears little changed since 1984	unknown	bank erosion	trenching and manual test excavations
41ML195	prehistoric, undated	buried in thick Holocene alluvium (to 3.0 m)	appears little changed since 1984	unknown	bank erosion	trenching and manual test excavations
41ML197	prehistoric, undated	higher alluvial terrace; thin Holocene deposits	disturbed by flooding since 1984	not eligible	—	no further work
41ML199	prehistoric, undated	buried in thick Holocene alluvium (to 3.0 m)	appears little changed since 1984	unknown	inundation	testing is impractical (?) since site is entirely below 455 ft
41ML201	prehistoric, undated	buried in thick Holocene alluvium (to 1.7 m)	appears little changed since 1984	unknown	inundation	testing is impractical (?) since site is entirely below 455 ft

*Impacts anticipated from raising the lake level are indicated only for those sites that are considered to be eligible for National Register listing or of unknown eligibility (i.e., those sites that are candidates for further work).

41ML12, 41ML14, 41ML22, 41ML29, 41ML31, and 41ML150) have been disturbed substantially by erosion, park development, all-terrain vehicle traffic, earthmoving, or historic activities.

The other three prehistoric sites recommended as being ineligible (41ML64, 41ML163, and 41ML192) appear to have been buried in Holocene colluvium at the base of the Bosque Escarpment on the east side of the lake. All three have been disturbed substantially by erosion, and 41ML192 has been impacted heavily by park development. These three sites are of such low integrity that they have no potential to contain important information. No further work is recommended for these sites.

Sites of Unknown Eligibility

Fourteen sites are considered likely to have the capacity to yield important information based on their geomorphic context and apparent integrity, but insufficient data exist for a full National Register eligibility assessment. Twelve of these are buried in thick Holocene alluvium along the North Bosque (41ML156, 41ML160, 41ML162, 41ML185, 41ML186, 41ML187, 41ML190, 41ML194, and 41ML195) and South Bosque (41ML193, 41ML199, and 41ML201) arms of the lake, while two (41ML135 and 41ML161) may contain discrete Late Prehistoric components buried in Holocene colluvium or alluvium at the base of the Bosque Escarpment.

Sites in such contexts have the potential to yield high-resolution data sets that can be isolated into discrete components and dated. If the components contain sufficient quantities of cultural materials to permit confident interpretations, ideally including faunal and macrobotanical remains as well as features and artifacts, they then offer the promise of contributing important information for addressing the same variety of research topics as listed above for the Baylor and Britton sites. Formal testing would be needed to determine if these sites actually contain these kinds of information. One of these sites—41ML161—appears to be high enough that it will not be impacted by raising the lake, while the other 13 will be completely or substantially inundated and/or subject to adverse effects from increased bank erosion. Of these

13, 7 sites—41ML135, 41ML160, 41ML162, 41ML185, 41ML186, 41ML194, and 41ML195—appear to be the best candidates for further work based on the fact that they are at elevations above the normal 455-ft lake level. Testing probably would be impractical at the other 6 sites—41ML156, 41ML187, 41ML190, 41ML193, 41ML199, and 41ML201—because they are at or below 455 ft (i.e., at its normal level, water from the lake would prevent deep testing of these lakeside sites).

HISTORIC SITES

Sixteen sites with historic components were reassessed in 1999. Twelve of these are considered ineligible for National Register listing, and 4 are of unknown eligibility (see Table 1).

National Register-Ineligible Sites

Nine of the ineligible sites—41ML143, 41ML145, 41ML146, 41ML147, 41ML148, 41ML149, 41ML151, 41ML152, and 41ML153—are housesites associated with the Speegleville Community, the core of which was recorded as 41ML144. While the community was established in the mid-nineteenth century, the recorded remains at 41ML144 and the associated housesites appear to date mostly, if not entirely, to the twentieth century. In fact, most or all of these sites were occupied until the 1960s when Waco Lake was enlarged. All 10 sites are located in developed park areas and appear to have been bulldozed when the government acquired the property. Because of their recent age and low integrity, they are considered ineligible for National Register listing. Also ineligible is site 41ML180. It is a twentieth-century housesite with low integrity and the location of a relocated cemetery.

The final ineligible historic site is 41ML108, a trash dump apparently associated with World War I-era Camp MacArthur. It is in a deep canyon and is located mostly above the area that will be impacted by the raising of the lake. While there are a variety of perspectives from which Camp MacArthur itself could be considered significant, e.g., the economic and social impacts of the camp on Waco and its citizenry, it is doubtful that a sample of associated material culture from a

trash dump could be used to answer important research questions.

Sites of Unknown Eligibility

The four sites that are of unknown eligibility are 41ML135, 41ML140, 41ML150, and 41ML179. The historic component at 41ML135 may be a housesite dating as early as the nineteenth century. Reassessment of this site was hindered by flood debris covering the surface, although it appeared to have changed little since 1984. Because the historic component may be sufficiently old to relate to the important topic of early settlement in the Bosque valley, 41ML135 has the potential to contribute important information. It is considered to be of unknown National Register eligibility, pending test excavations and archival research. It appears that this component may lie at a sufficiently high elevation, and will, therefore, not be impacted when the lake level is raised, however.

Site 41ML140 contains the remains of the nineteenth-century Erath and McLennan housesites, as well as twentieth-century remains. Numerous features are present, and the site does not appear to have been disturbed as badly as most others when the government acquired the property. If the nineteenth-century components can be isolated from the later ones, and if they retain integrity, 41ML140 should be able to yield important information concerning

early settlement. It is considered to be of unknown National Register eligibility, pending test excavations and archival research. It appears that most of the site will not be inundated when the lake level is raised; the southern part likely would be impacted by shoreline erosion, however.

Site 41ML150 also may be able to contribute important information concerning early settlement. While much of the observed remains relate to twentieth-century use of the site, two areas may contain deposits, including features, associated with nineteenth-century occupation by the Speegle family. The historic component at 41ML150 is considered to be of unknown National Register eligibility, pending further testing and archival research. Almost all of the site lies above an elevation of 470 ft, however. Thus, few impacts from the increase in lake level are anticipated.

Finally, 41ML179 also appears to have the capacity to yield important information about early settlement. It consists of the remains of the 1866-1877 Sneed housesite. At least one intact subsurface Feature is present, and the site apparently contained no standing structures and hence escaped disturbance when the government acquired the land. It is considered to be of unknown National Register eligibility, pending further testing and archival research. This site will be mostly or entirely inundated when the lake level is raised.

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Willey, Gordon R., and Philip Phillips

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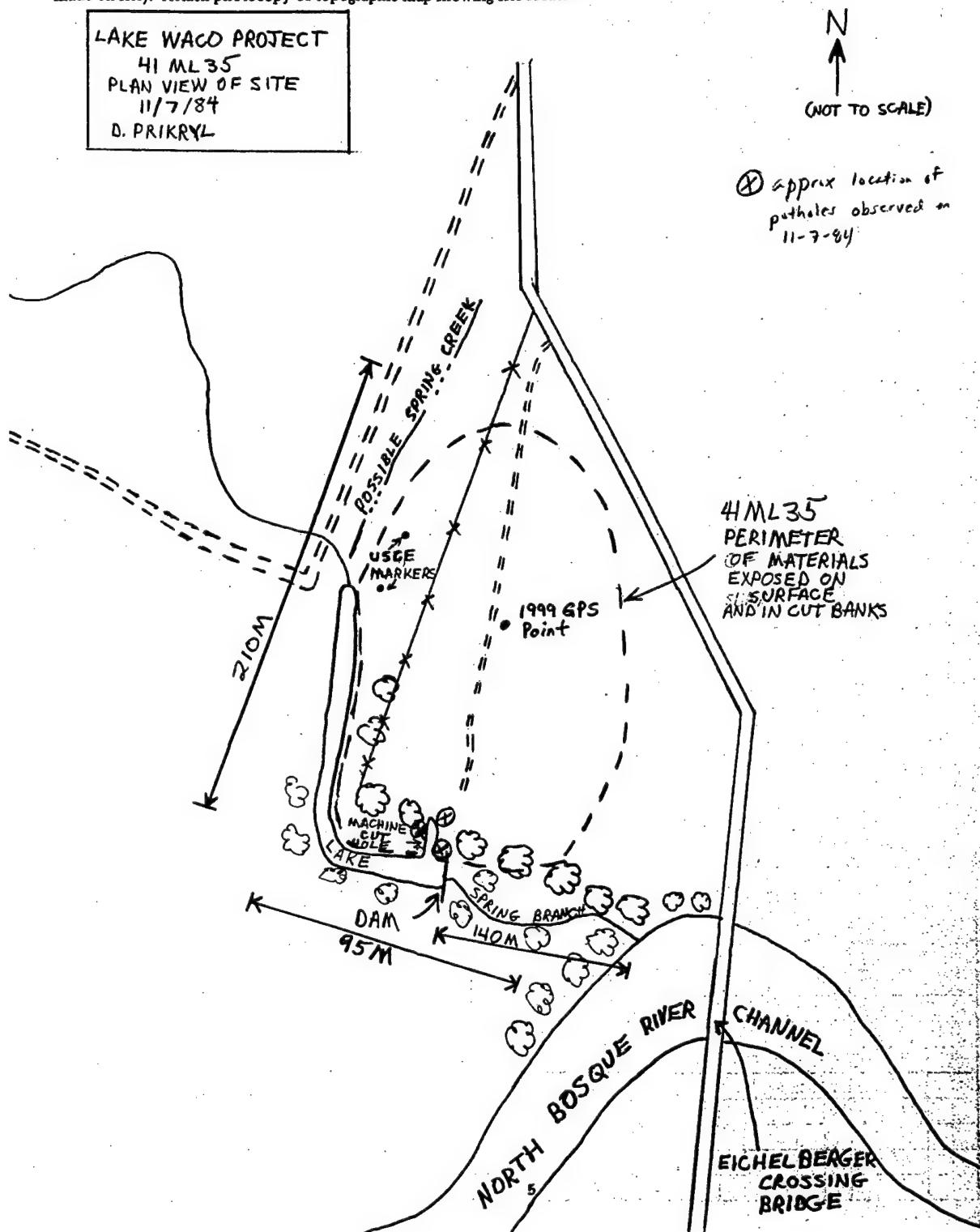
Woodall, J. Ned

1972 Excavations at Fort Graham, Hill County, Texas (41HI13). Manuscript on file at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, The University of Texas at Austin.

**APPENDIX: Sketch Maps of Sites Considered Eligible
for the National Register of Historic
Places or of Unknown Eligibility**

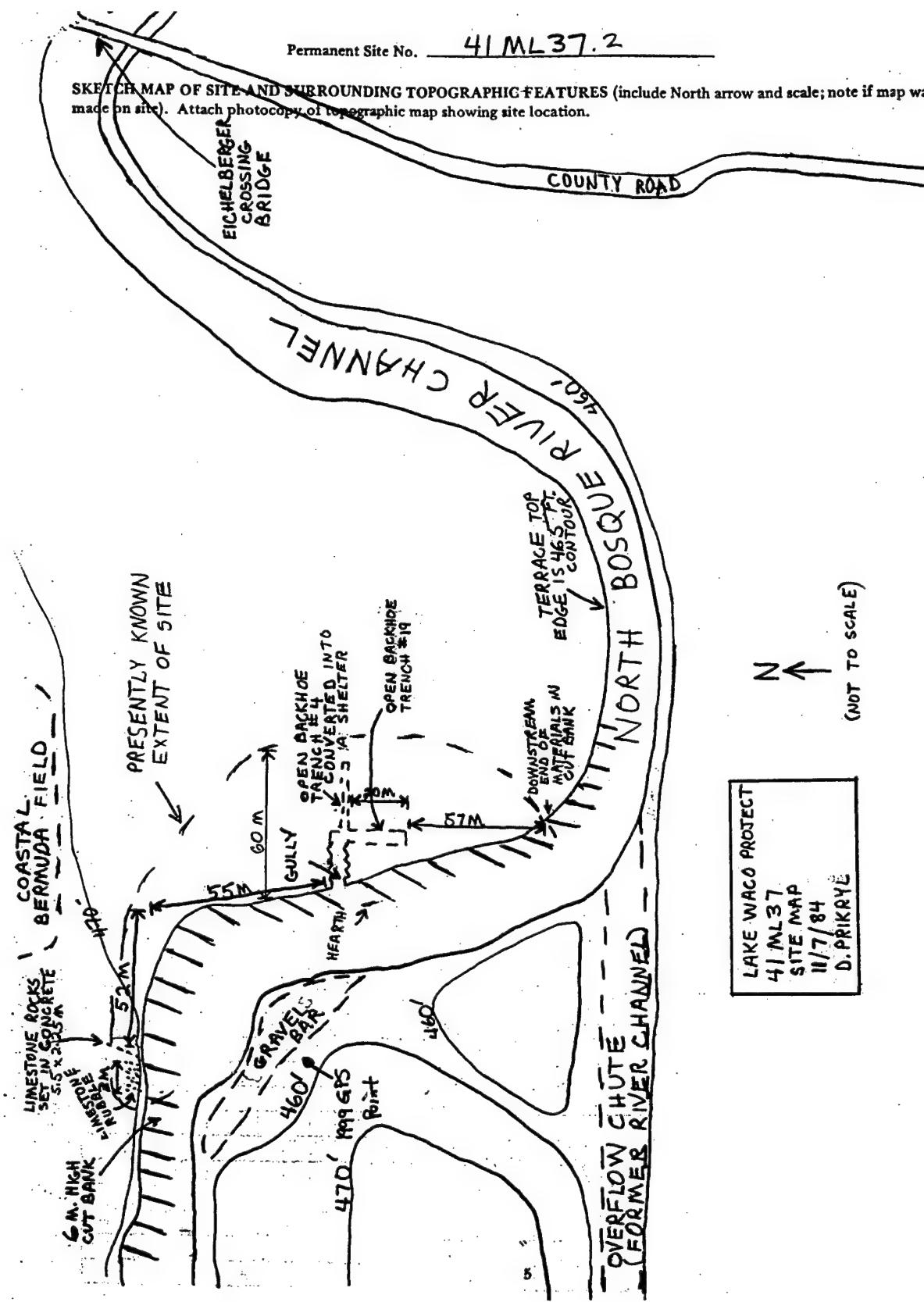
Permanent Site No. 41ML35

SKETCH MAP OF SITE AND SURROUNDING TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES (include North arrow and scale; note if map was not made on site). Attach photocopy of topographic map showing site location.



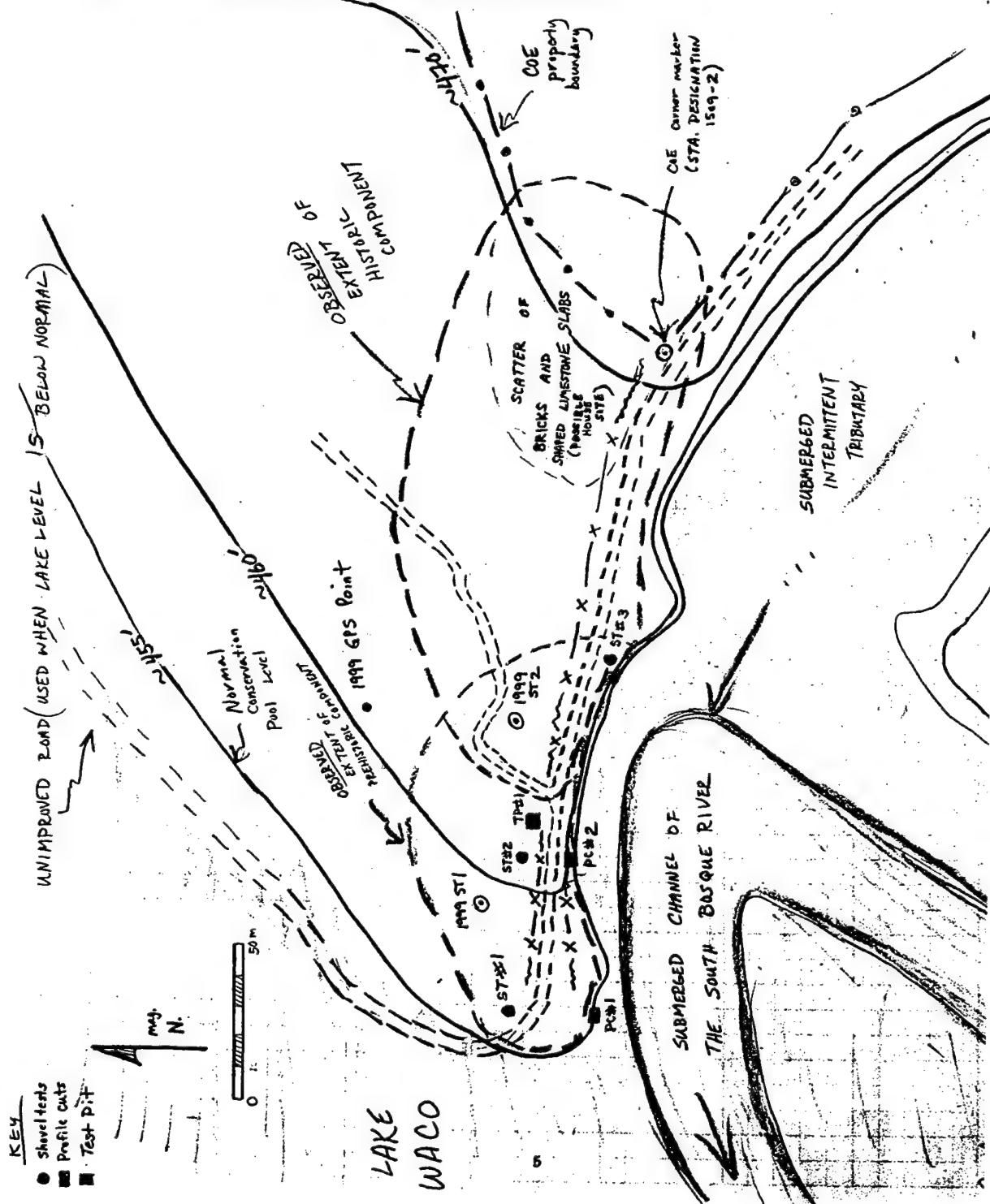
Permanent Site No. 41 ML 37.2

SKETCH MAP OF SITE AND SURROUNDING TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES (include North arrow and scale; note if map was made on site). Attach photocopy of topographic map showing site location.



Permanent Site No. 41ML135

SKETCH MAP OF SITE AND SURROUNDING TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES (include North arrow and scale; note if map was *not* made on site). Attach photocopy of topographic map showing site location.



Re-Location and Recordation of 44 Archeological Sites at Waco Lake

PREWITT AND ASSOCIATES, INC., CONSULTING ARCHEOLOGISTS

GENERAL DATA FORM

Subject Compass Pace Sketch Map

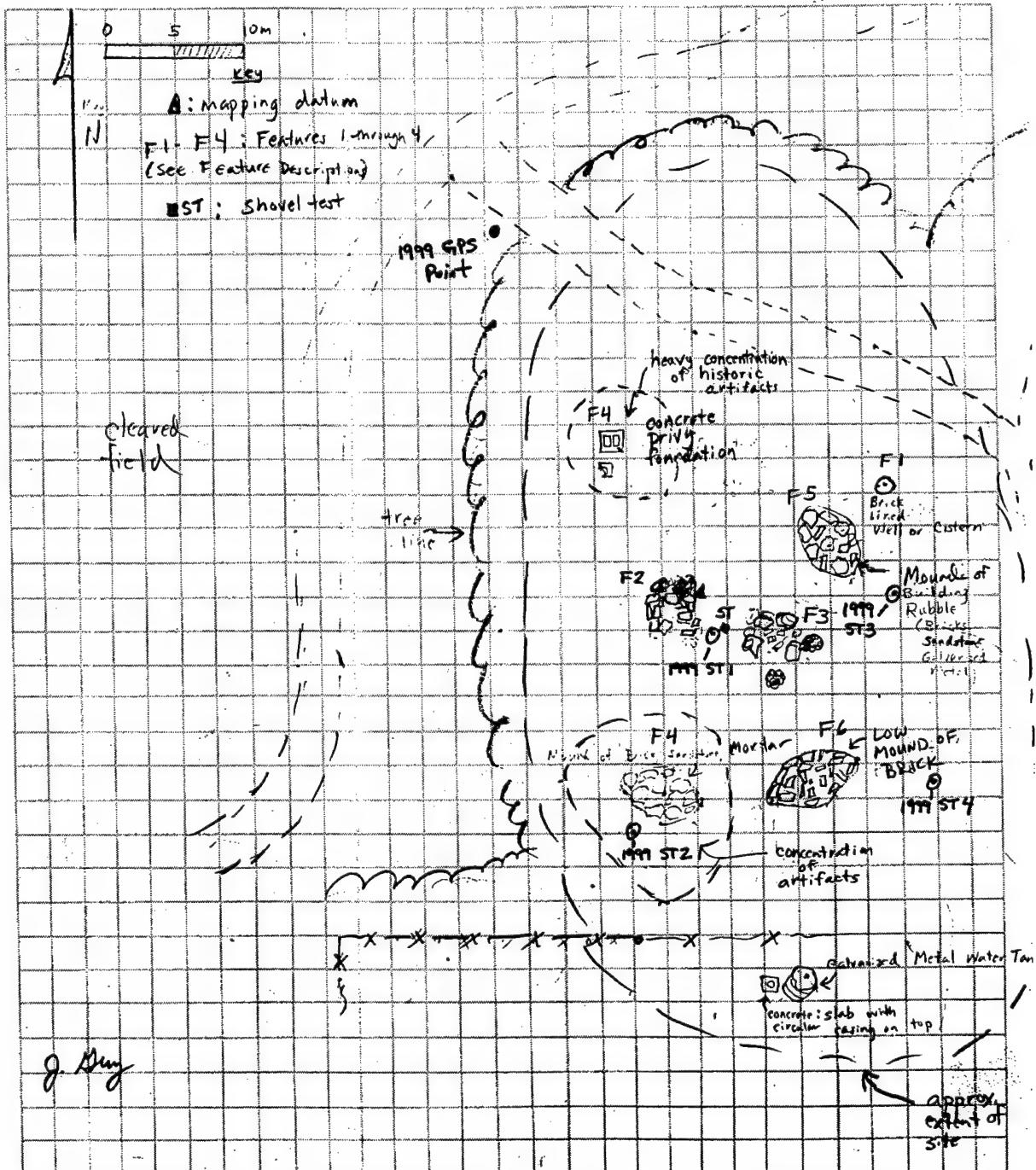
Site 9A

Temp 55

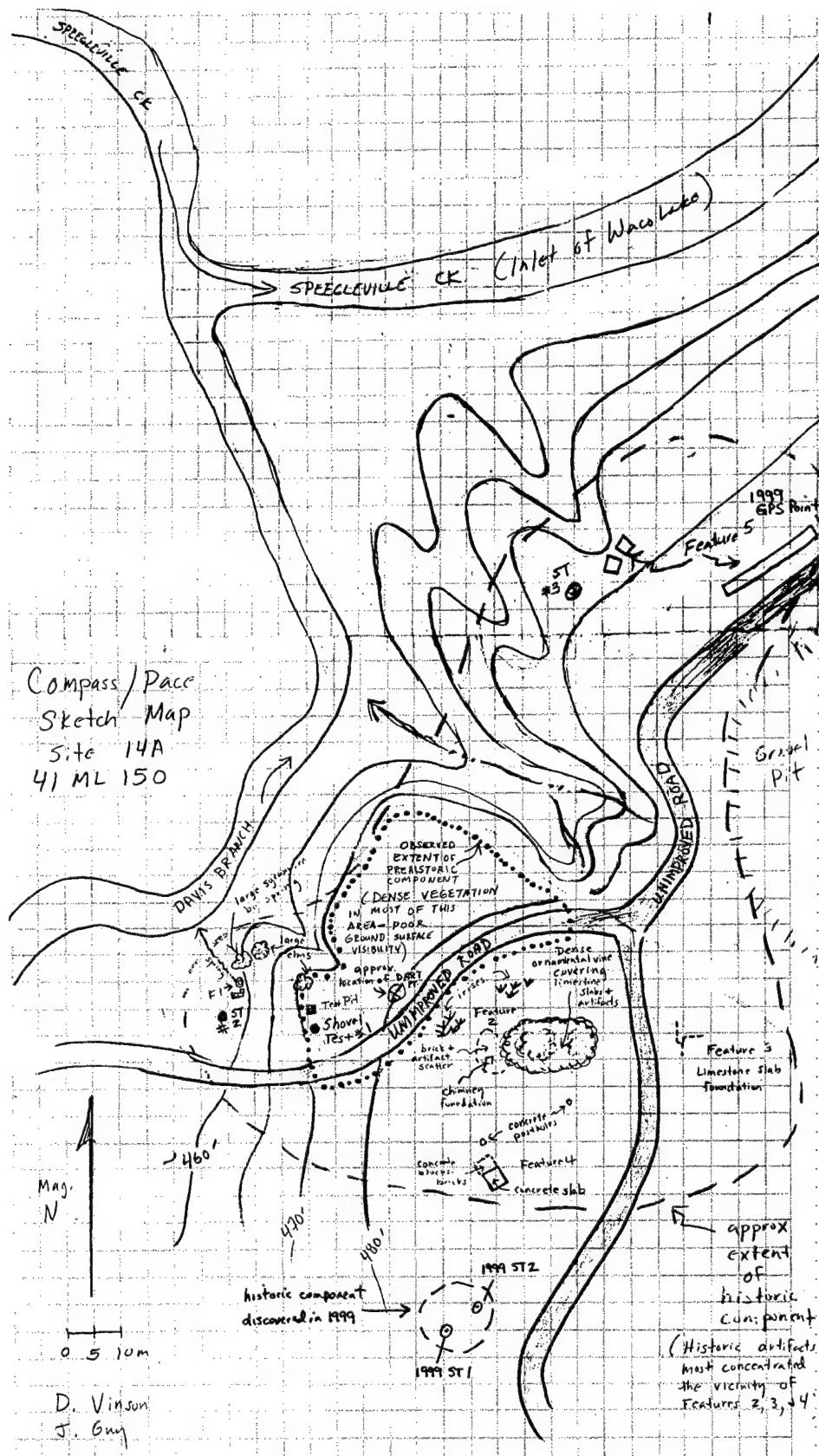
411 ML 140

Project Lake Waco

Date 10-16-84



(Form 1-82a)



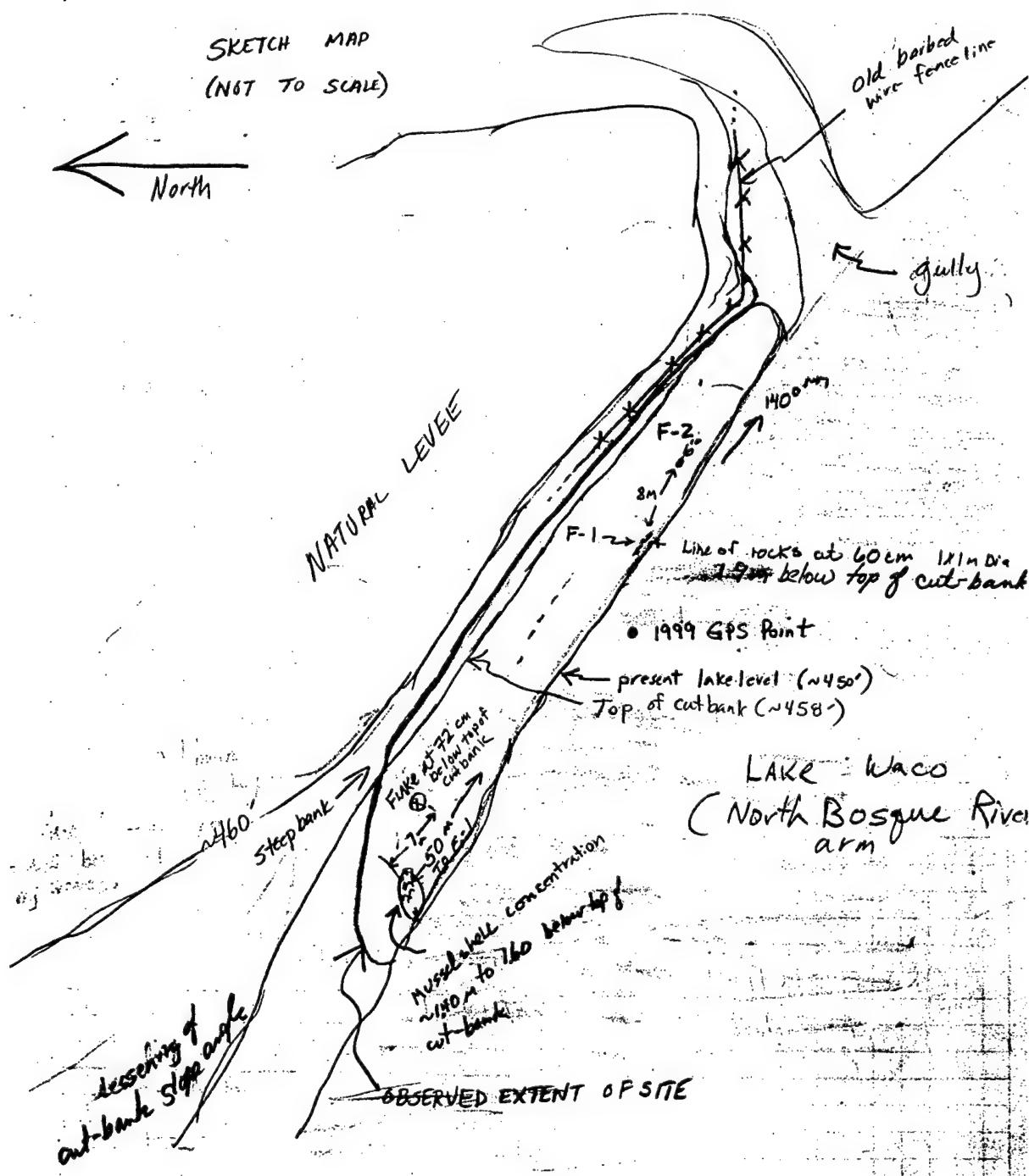
Re-Location and Recordation of 44 Archeological Sites at Waco Lake

Permanent Site No.

41 ML156

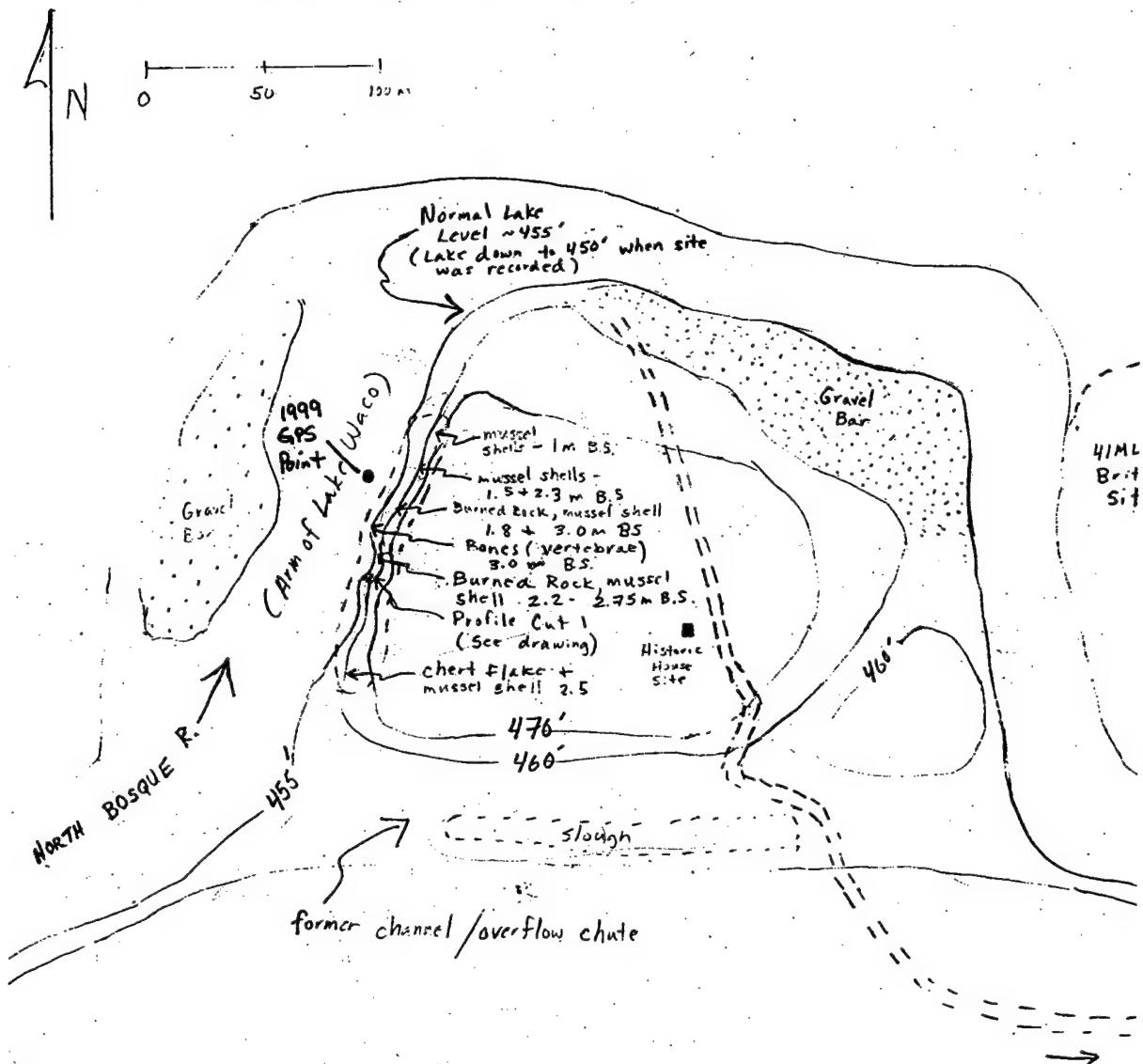
201

SKETCH MAP OF SITE AND SURROUNDING TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES (Include North arrow and scale; note if map was not made on site). Attach photocopy of topographic map showing site location.



Permanent Site No. 41ML160

SKETCH MAP OF SITE AND SURROUNDING TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES (include North arrow and scale; note if map was not made on site). Attach photocopy of topographic map showing site location.

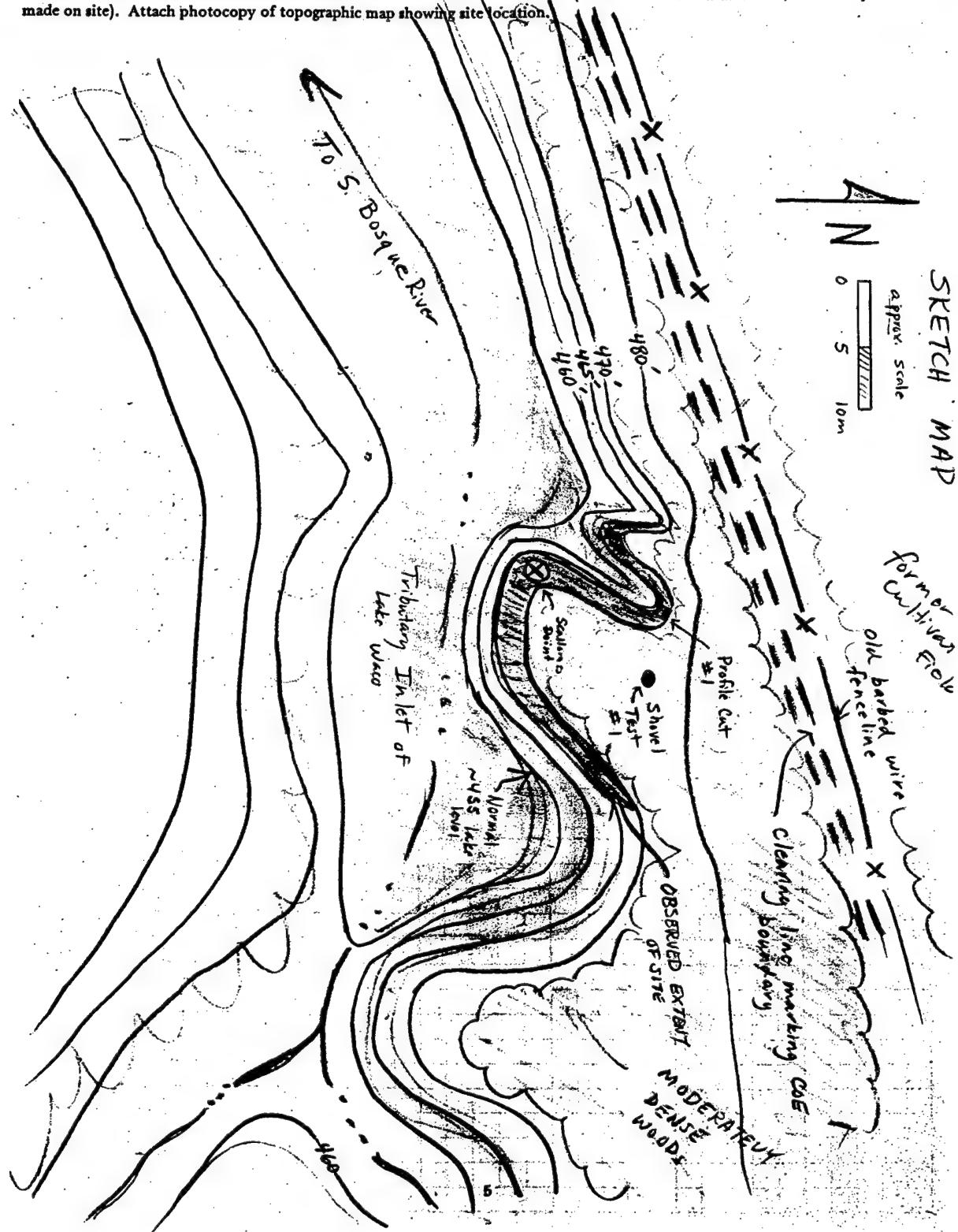


SKETCH MAP
ADAPTED FROM USGS
7.5' SPEEGLEVILLE QUAD

J. Gray

Permanent Site No. 41ML161

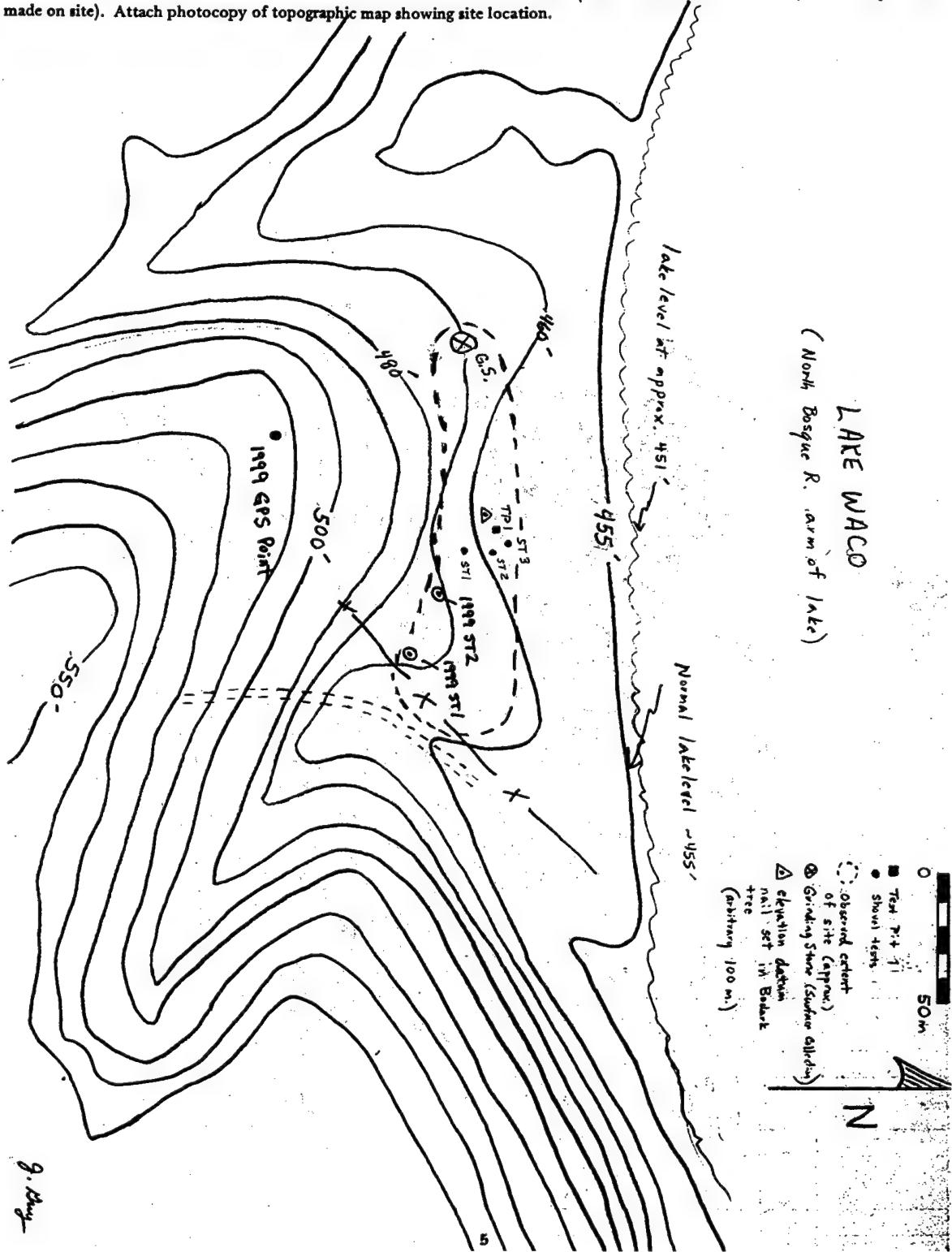
SKETCH MAP OF SITE AND SURROUNDING TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES (include North arrow and scale; note if map was not made on site). Attach photocopy of topographic map showing site location.



Temp # 26A

Permanent Site No. 41 ML 162

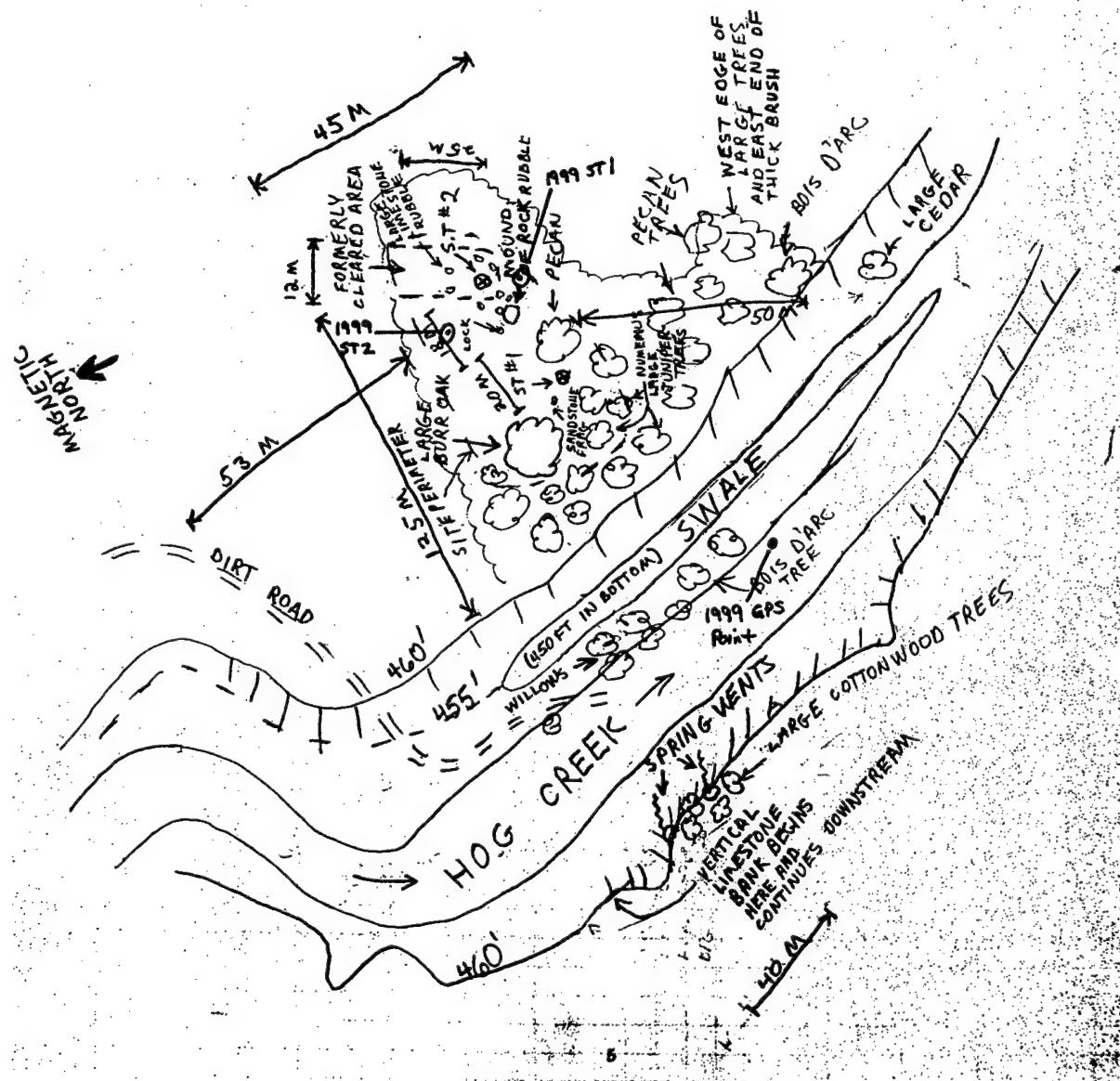
SKETCH MAP OF SITE AND SURROUNDING TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES (include North arrow and scale; note if map was not made on site). Attach photocopy of topographic map showing site location.



Re-Location and Recordation of 44 Archeological Sites at Waco Lake

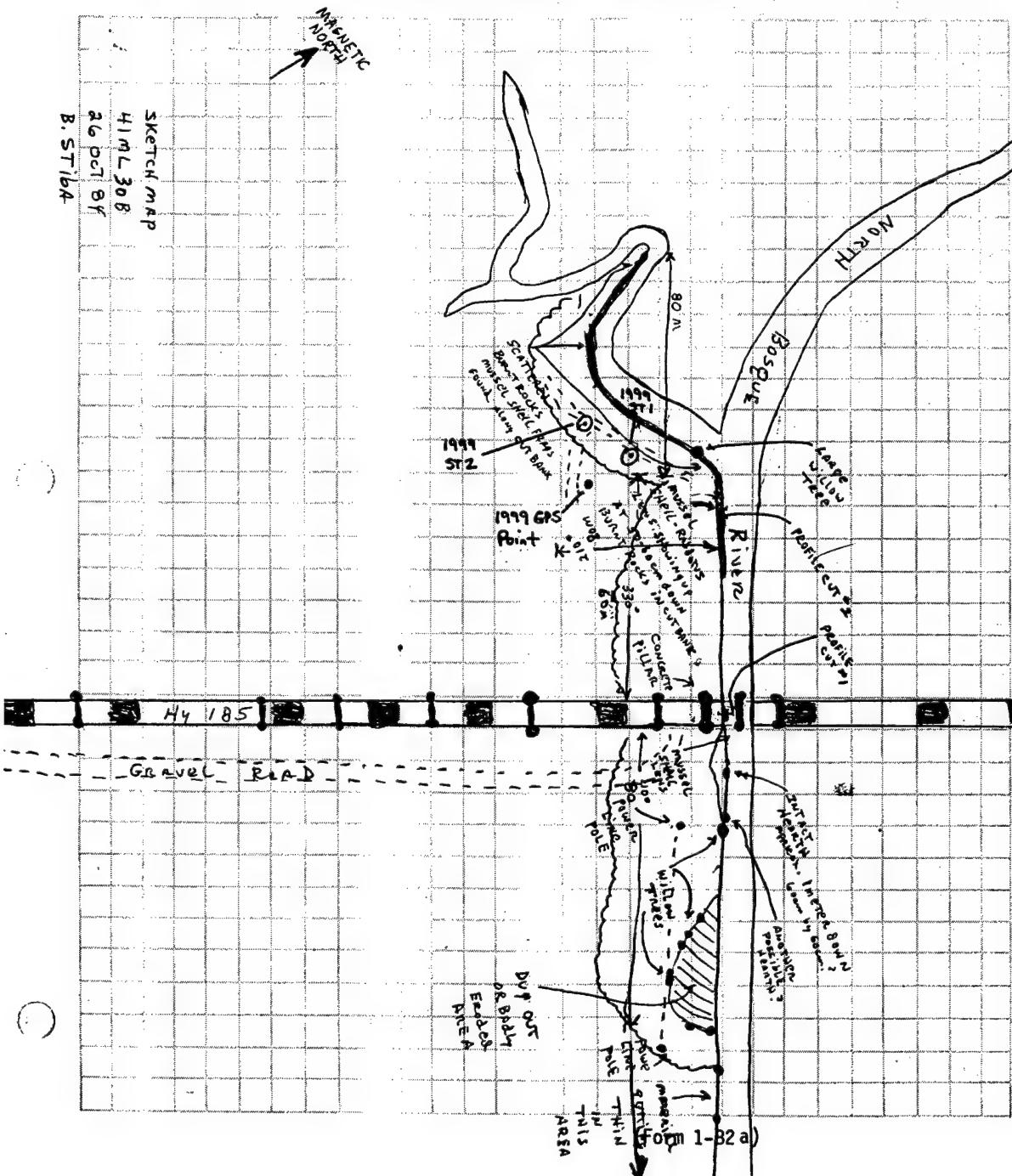
Permanent Site No. 41ML179

SKETCH MAP OF SITE AND SURROUNDING TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES (include North arrow and scale; note if map was not made on site). Attach photocopy of topographic map showing site location.



PREWITT AND ASSOCIATES, INC., CONSULTING ARCHEOLOGISTS

GENERAL DATA FORM

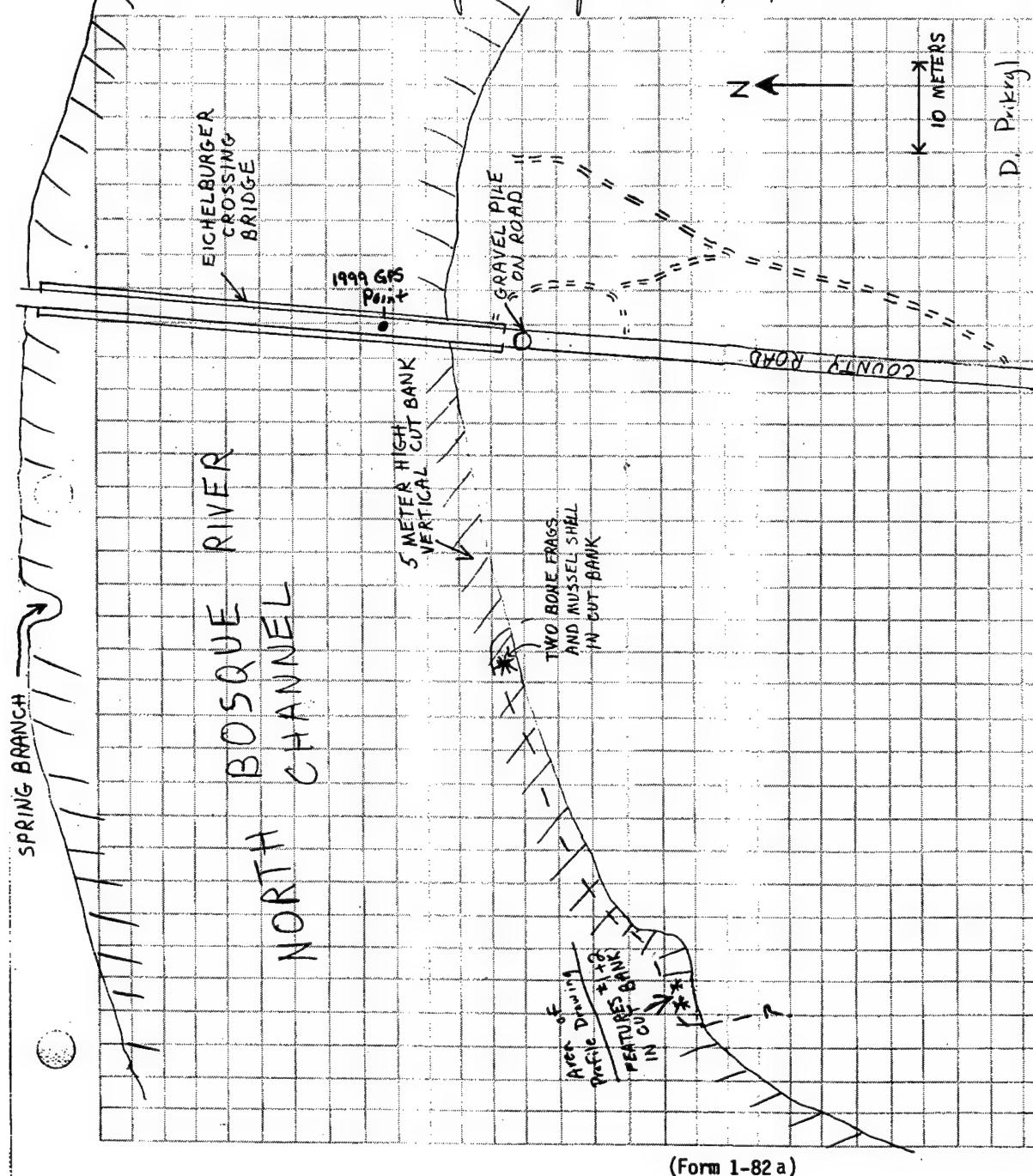
Subject SKETCH MAP Site 41ML185Project WACO LAKE Date 26 OCT 84

Re-Location and Recordation of 44 Archeological Sites at Waco Lake

PREWITT AND ASSOCIATES, INC., CONSULTING ARCHEOLOGISTS

GENERAL DATA FORM

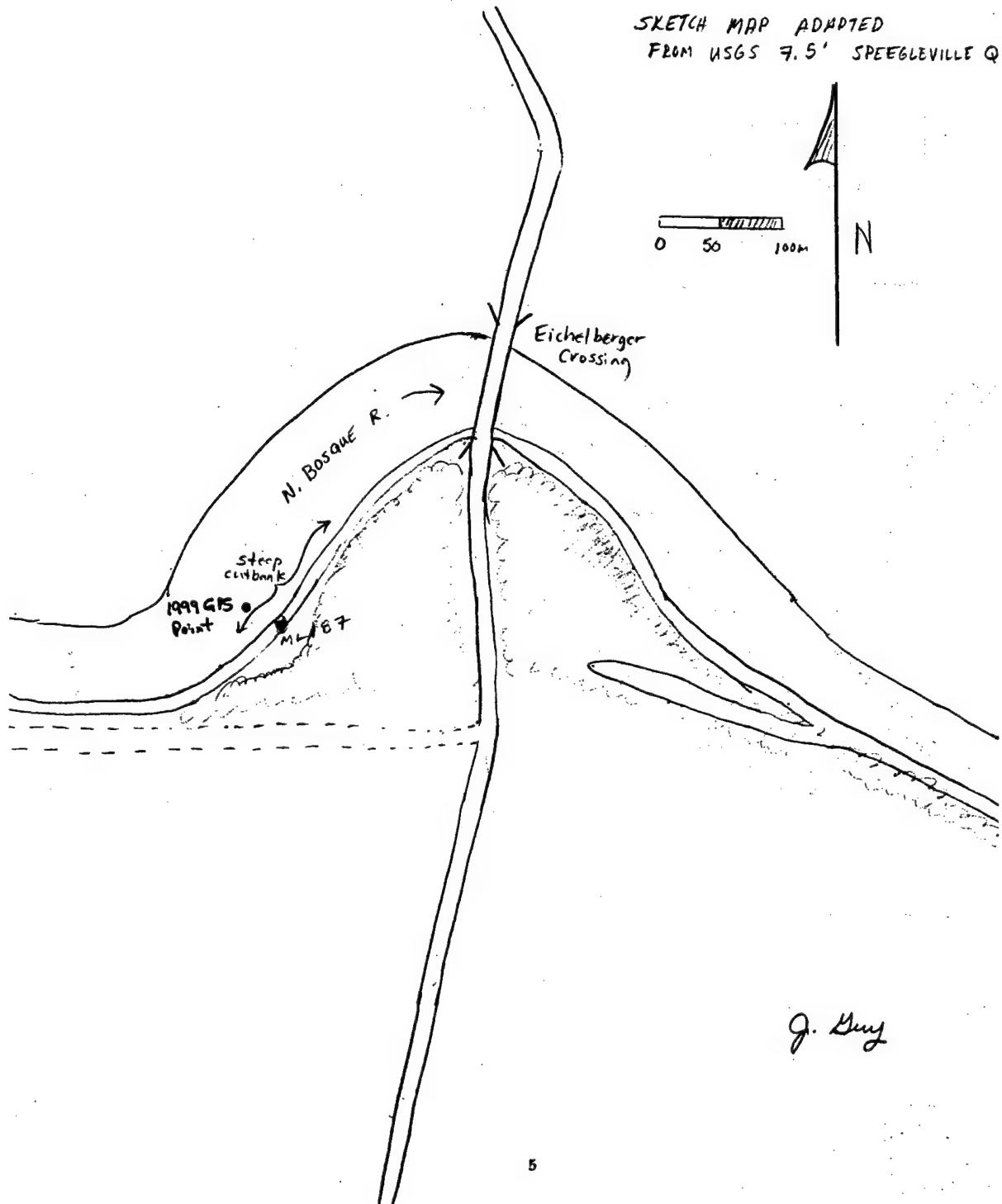
Subject sketch map of site Site 41 ML 186
 Project Lake Waco Survey & Testing Date 10/29/84



(Form 1-82 a)

Permanent Site No. 41 ML 187

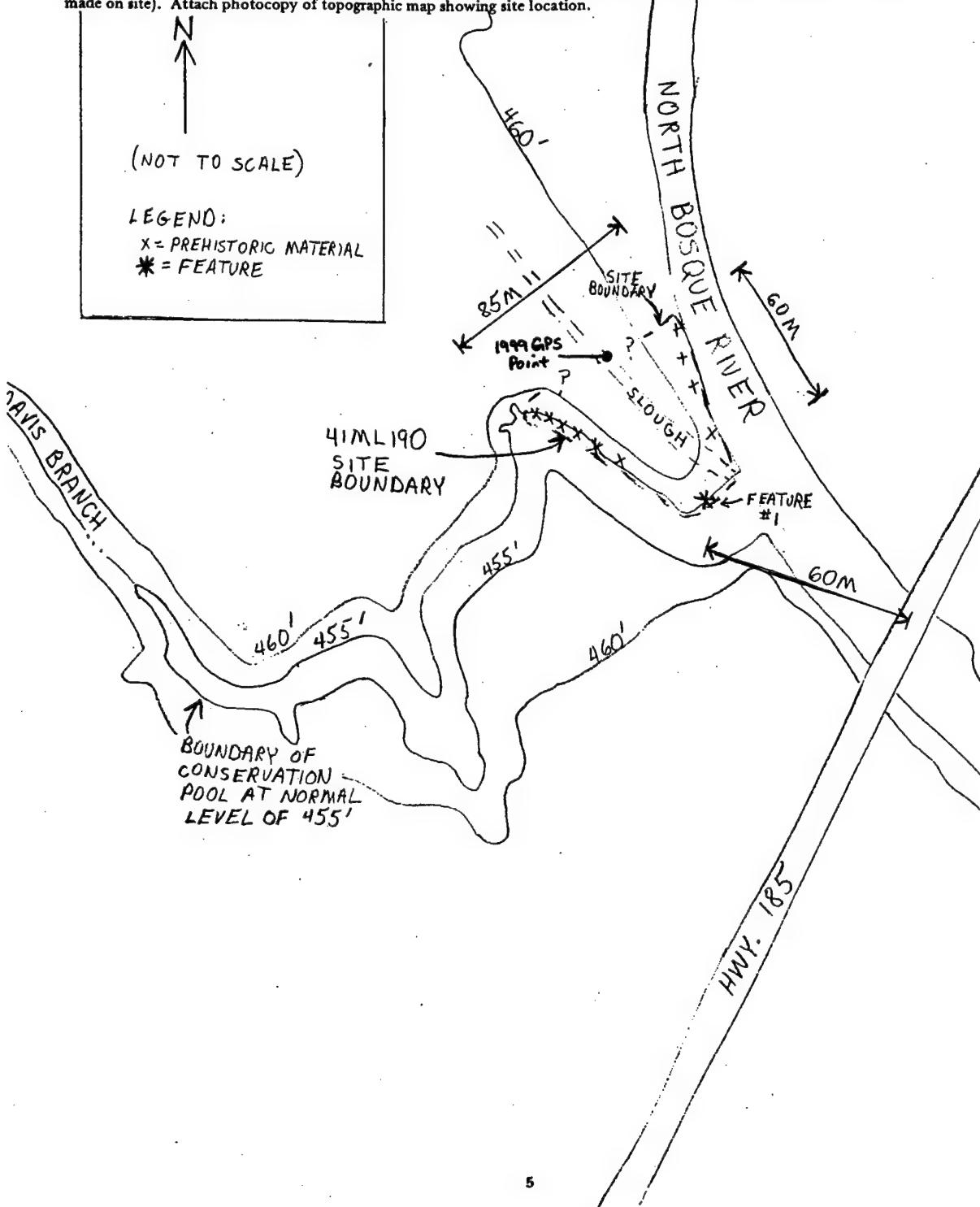
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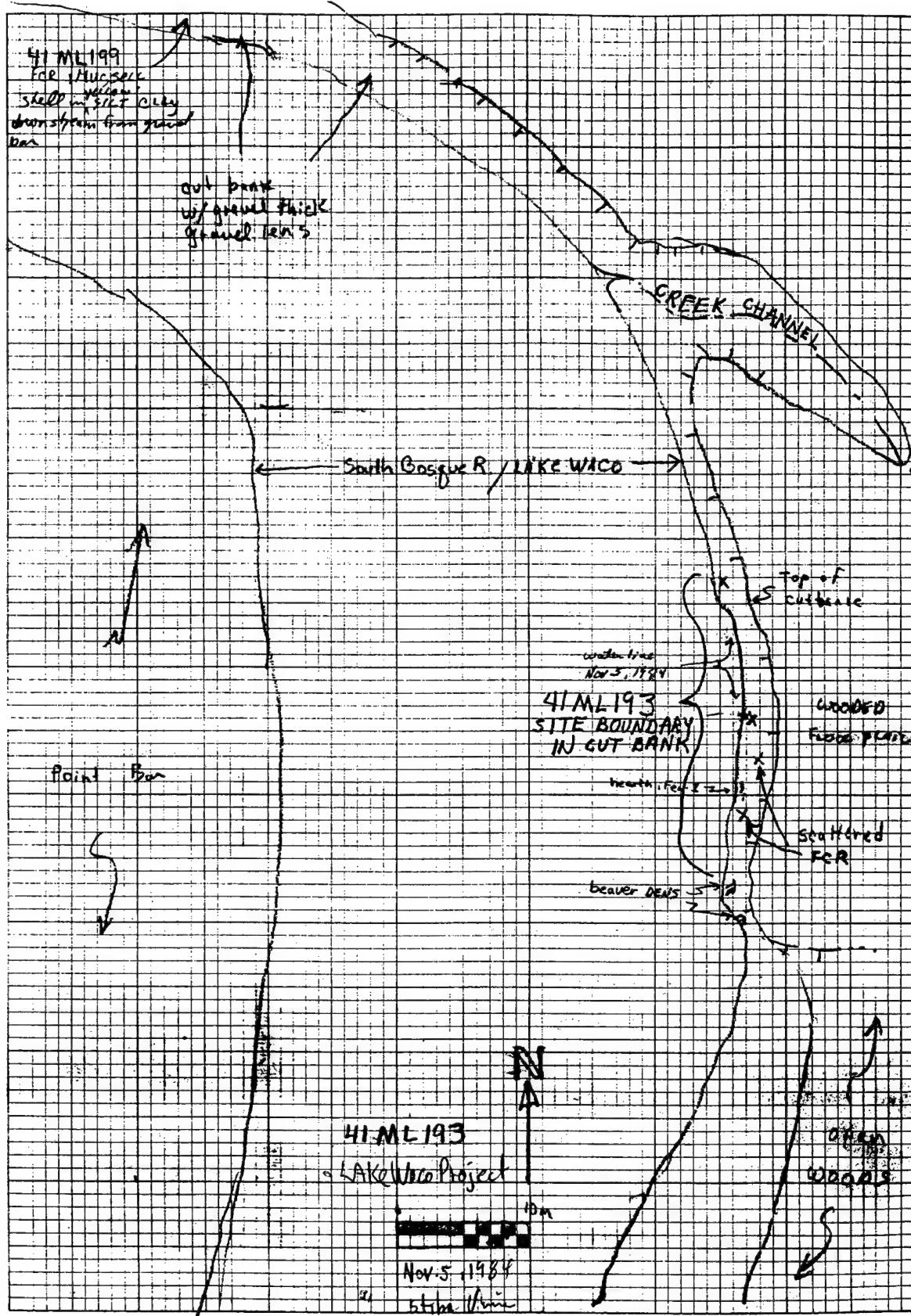


Re-Location and Recordation of 44 Archeological Sites at Waco Lake

Permanent Site No. 41ML190

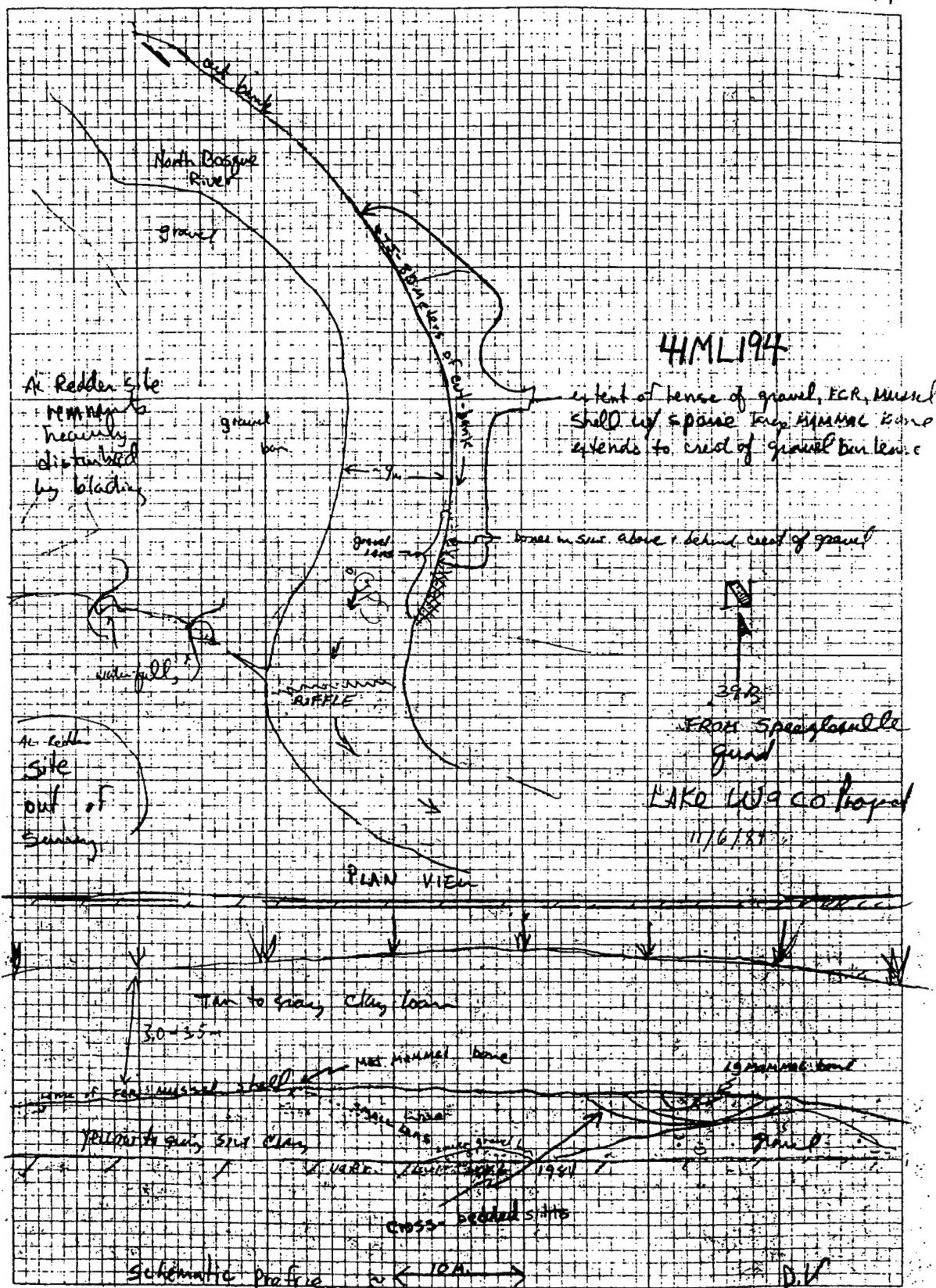
SKETCH MAP OF SITE AND SURROUNDING TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES (include North arrow and scale; note if map was not made on site). Attach photocopy of topographic map showing site location.

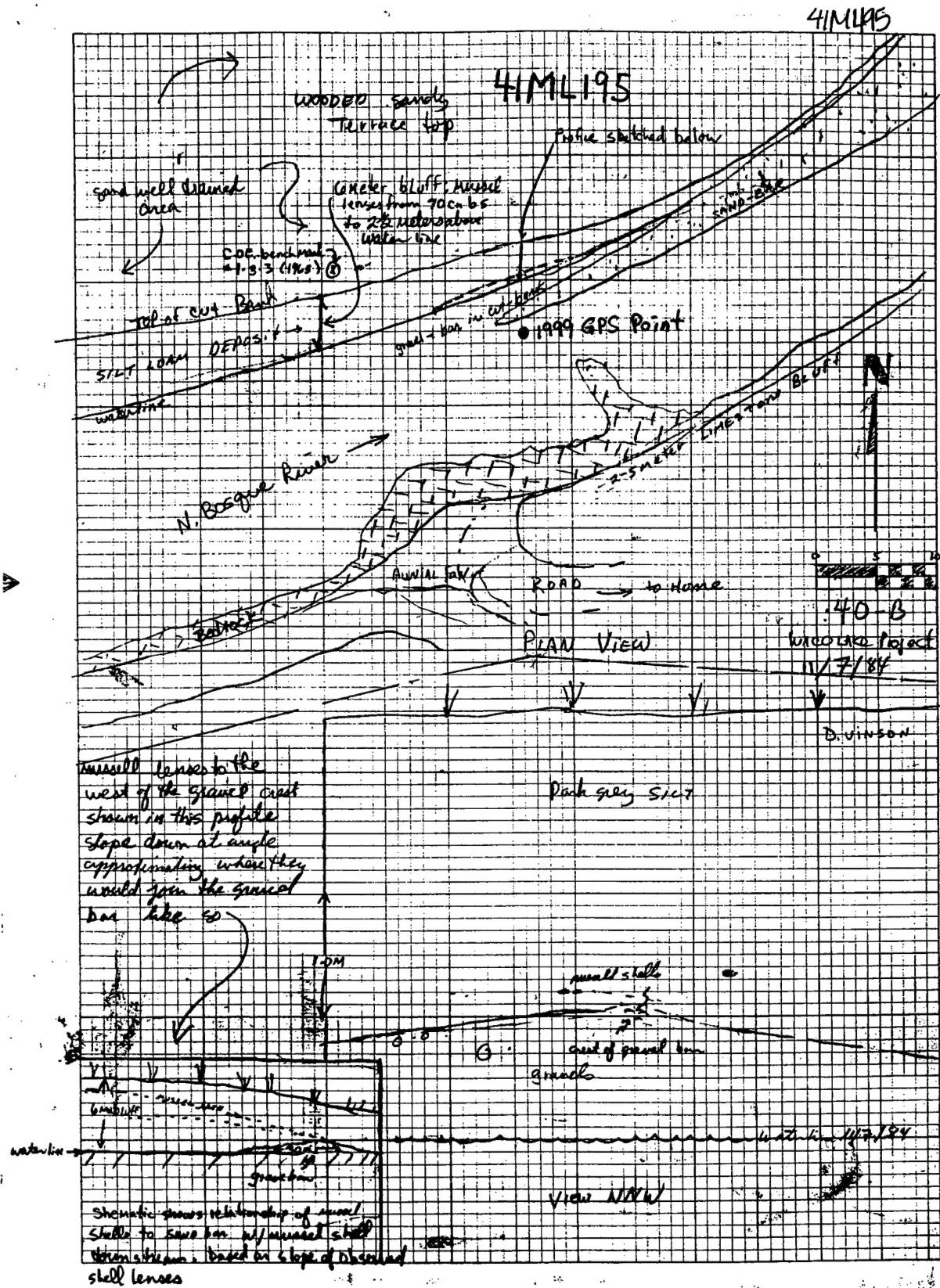




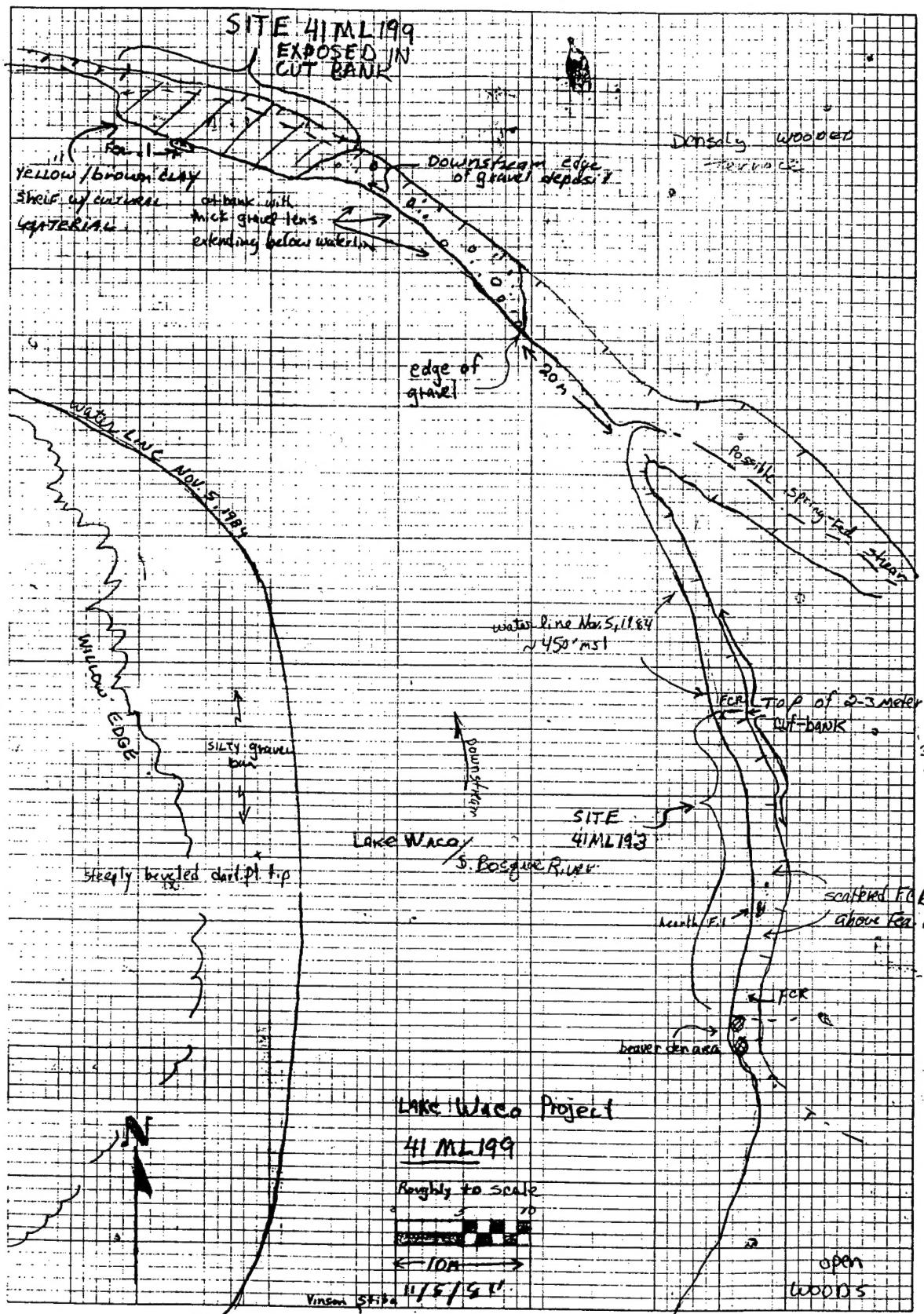
Re-Location and Recordation of 44 Archeological Sites at Waco Lake

41M194





Re-Location and Recordation of 44 Archeological Sites at Waco Lake



Permanent Site No. 41 ML 201

SKETCH MAP OF SITE AND SURROUNDING TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES (include North arrow and scale; note if map was not made on site). Attach photocopy of topographic map showing site location.

MAP WAS NOT MADE ON SITE; IT HAS BEEN ADAPTED FROM THE
USGS 7.5' SPEEGLLEVILLE AND SOUTH BOSQUE QUADS AND FROM A
SKETCH MAP MADE ON THE SITE BY MIKE COLLINS (SEE ATTACHED
FIELD NOTES BY MIKE COLLINS)

